





# New high-speed mining equipment may have caused Selby flooding

By Richard Evans

The flooding which has closed Wistow colliery, the recently opened showpiece of British mining at Selby, north Yorkshire, may have been caused by the speed of production, using high-technology equipment.

Mining engineers believe the ultra-modern equipment may have contributed to the cracking of the water-bearing rock above the mine galleries which allowed 15 million gallons of water to rush into the pit over the weekend.

The mine's first production face, opened just three weeks ago, could be closed for months at a cost of £600,000 a week. The Wistow pit is one of five at the National Coal Board's £1,000m development, which is expected to produce 10 million tonnes of coal a year when completed in the late 1980s.

Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board's North Yorkshire area director, said yesterday: "The highly unlikely has happened. It

is something which we did not expect. We knew the rocks were heavily water-bearing but we cannot identify why they have broken. It may be that we have extracted coal at such a fast rate we have beaten the bend in the rocks."

Traditional mining methods, which are slower, allow the rock strata to settle as coal faces push forward underground, but the quicker new technology, means the rock may not be able to "bend" slowly but will fall and split instead.

The flooding began on Saturday morning at the rate of 2,500 gallons a minute. The water was diverted into a dead end underground roadway with a 22 gallon capacity, where it has been trapped.

Dozens of emergency pumps and miles of pipes have been brought in and coal board chiefs said yesterday they were "in control of the situation". Engineers have identified

three main breaks where the water is entering the pit, but Mr Eaton denied the flooding had been caused by error. "I could not accept it as a mistake by the mining engineers," he said. "I could not have thought of anything different that we could do - not on the first face."

He described the embarrassing flooding of the NCB "superpit" as a setback "but not a calamity". Mining equipment worth more than £3m is in the flooded area but it is hoped that much of it will be salvaged.

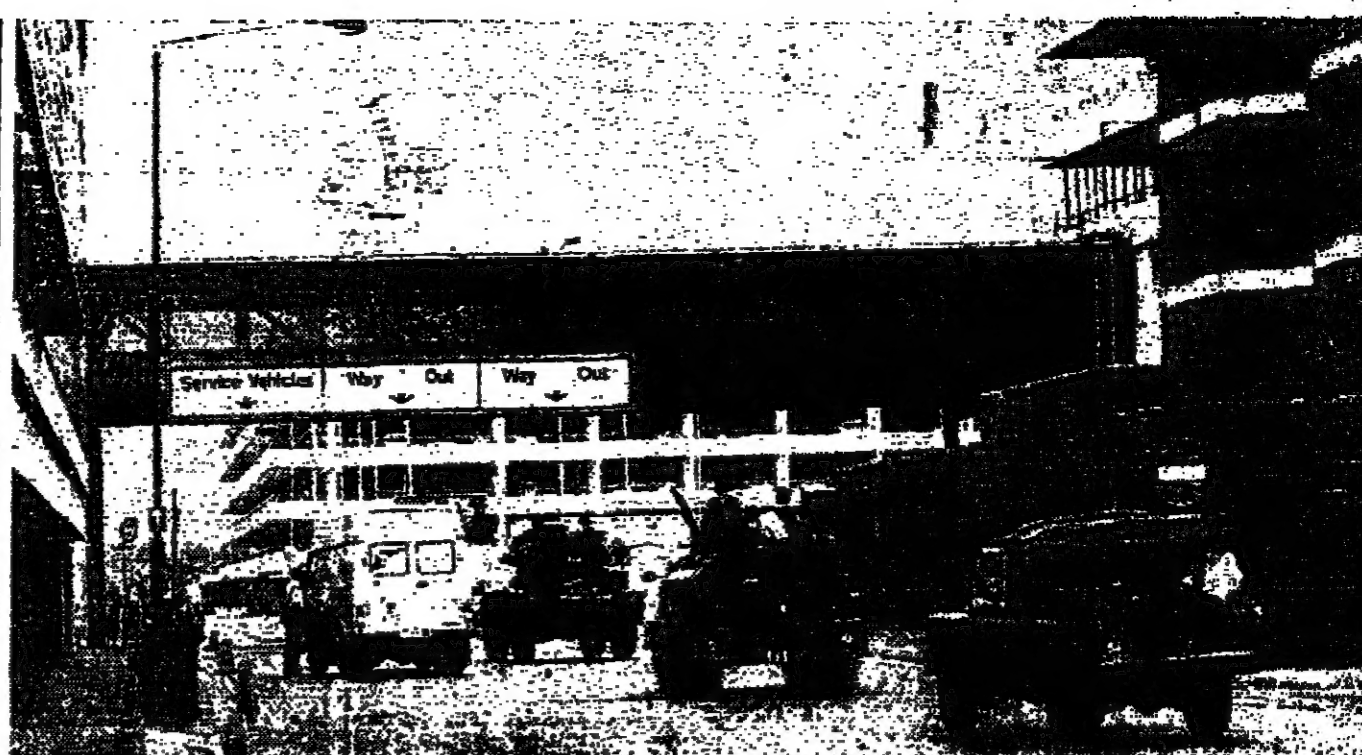
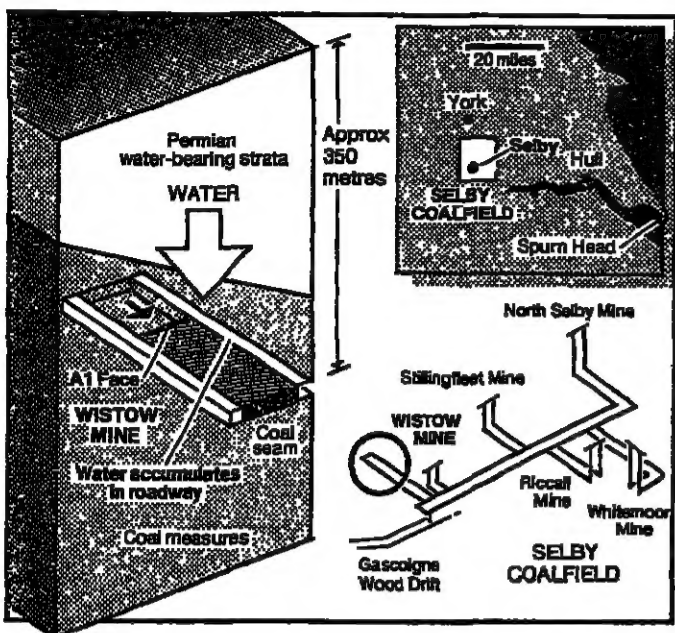
Mr Eaton said the second Wistow coal face should open ahead of schedule in November and none of the other development work in the Selby coalfield would be affected.

The flooding could hardly have come at a worse time for the NCB, which is technically insolvent. The face 1,000 ft underground was providing 20,000 tonnes of coal a week.

Pit managers at the Wistow mine and local officials of the British Association of Colliery Management conducted an on-the-spot investigation yesterday and will report today to a meeting of the union's executive in London, our Labour Editor writes.

Mr Alan Wilson, general secretary of the Association, confessed that managers were "non-plussed" by the water problems coming so soon after the formal opening of the colliery. "It is very disappointing news," he added. "We are not yet in a position to assess how much of a setback it will be."

The industry's managers had a wealth of experience in dealing with strata that contain a large volume of water, but had not anticipated what appeared to have happened at Wistow. "Therefore we must examine the facts very carefully before any conclusions are drawn."



Army at airport: Armoured personnel carriers and Ferret scout cars at Heathrow airport, London yesterday during security manoeuvres by police and the Army. The manoeuvres, are described by the British Airports Authority as regular but follow a police warning of possible reprisals after Zaven Badros, an Armenian terrorist, was jailed for eight years at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday. His three accomplices are still at large. Photograph by John Voos.

## East Anglia to cushion health cuts

The East Anglian regional health authority has agreed to cushion the impact on its own eight districts of the Government's 1 per cent cut in health service resources this year.

The region will absorb just over half the expected cut from its own funds, in recognition of the difficulties facing the districts which are already four months into the current financial year.

The authority is confident that any adjustments that have to be made will also be absorbed from regional funds. It estimates that the region will lose just over £3m out of its current revenue budget of £31.4m, and a capital cut of £400,000 which can be covered by the region.

The region intends to meet £1,630,000 of the revenue cut from its own funds.

## Smugglers 'chosen to win court sympathy'

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Drugs ring organizers choose smugglers who will appeal to courts' sympathies so that they can gain bail and abscond, if they are caught.

In a warning circulated to crown court judges, Judge Hilliard says that organizers of international smuggling rings study sentences and appeals with special care.

If, for example, elderly smugglers or mothers of children with holes in their hearts strike "a responsive chord with the judiciary", further courtesies with "similar mitigation potential" are deliberately recruited.

The warning is in an article by Judge Hilliard in the *Bulletin of the Judicial Studies Board*, which includes judges and government officials. The board's bulletin is circulated to all crown court judges by the Lord Chancellor's office.

Judge Hilliard writes of the "surprising" proportion of alleged drug importers using Heathrow airport among people who abscond. The figure is disclosed by a survey of bench warrants issued at Reading Crown Court.

Of 131 warrants covering all kinds of crime, 66 related to one type of alleged offence -

## Education cuts spare grants

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Universities are to take the brunt of the £30m cut in the education service, announced as part of the package of spending cuts by the Chancellor of the exchequer earlier this month, but the student grant will not be affected.

An announcement is expected in the House of Commons today to say that £20m will have to come off the universities' budget this year. The other £10m will be pruned from the Department of Education and Science's own running costs and from 15 to 20 other items.

This news is likely to be greeted with some relief in higher education circles because of the sums allocated to individual universities will be touched.

That means that the University Grants Committee will be deprived of money which it was holding on to for one purpose and presumably hoping now to spend on another. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, was anxious to protect research and the grants to the research councils

## DPP asked to rule on cliff deaths

By Craig Seton

The Director of Public Prosecutions is being asked to decide if any offence was committed during an incident at Newquay in Cornwall, in which two teenagers plunged over a cliff to their deaths while trying to escape from a gang of Scottish youths.

By yesterday police had interviewed all six members of the Scottish group who either came forward or were traced by police after the tragedy in the early hours of Sunday. They are understood to have told police that they did not intend to harm the group from Liverpool although they had been running and shouting.

None of the Scottish youths had been arrested or charged. Miles Thomas and David Stevens, both aged 17 and both from Liverpool, jumped over a wall and fell 60ft to their deaths after running away from a gang they thought was chasing them.

## British Airways opts out of Airbus deal

By Michael Bailey

British Airways will not order the new 150-seat Airbus A320, partly because it fears a £400m order for about 20 of the new aircraft could make privatization of the airline more difficult. The news will come as a severe disappointment to Airbus Industries and its British partner British Aerospace, who put strong pressure on BA in recent months to place launching orders to help the project off the ground.

But bad news for Airbus does not mean good news for Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, the two American rivals offering replacements for British Airways' aging and noisy Trident. The likely outcome of BA's board meeting next month will be to place orders with none of the three contenders - nor to enter a leasing deal with them.

In BA's view the clever move in the present depressed state of the aviation and aerospace industries is to take advantage of low secondhand prices and lease aircraft with the help of independent finance houses.

Transport Editor

The highly attractive leasing deals being offered by the manufacturers tend to include strings leading to firm orders later.

A commitment to the A320 now, while is what Airbus need to get the aircraft off the ground by 1988, would also produce a balance sheet liability. A bank leasing deal, however, would not at a time when BA are keen to keep their books in the best possible shape.

The Government has a conflicting interest in the affair and has stayed largely out of it. On the one hand, it wants the A320 to succeed and provide employment and profit at British Aerospace well into the twenty-first century - Airbus think it could sell up to 1,000 A320's at over £20m each over a 20-year period.

On the other, it wants British Airways privatized at the earliest possible opportunity. The latter, being a short-term objective, probably takes precedence at the present time.

## Dockland plant for Telegraph

The *Daily Telegraph* is to go ahead with its plan for a new £60m production plant on the Isle of Dogs, seen as a big boost to the rejuvenation of London's docklands.

The plan has been delayed during discussions with print unions over the introduction of new technology. The paper has made losses of £7.5m in the past three years.

## Arm sewn back

Mrs Margaret Derriman, aged 32, had her severed ear and arm stitched back at Wexham Park Hospital, in Slough, early yesterday after her MGB sports car had overturned near her home at Burnham, Buckinghamshire.

## Flying home

Thirty-five young musicians from the Gwent brass band, who are recovering from last Thursday's coach crash on an autobahn near Frankfurt, are to fly back to Britain today. Twelve of the band will remain for further treatment.

## What the papers say about the Fiat Uno.

"It outperforms BL's Metro in terms of handling and comfort." DAILY MIRROR

"Of all the rivals, Uno has by far the best headroom, both front and rear." GUARDIAN

"It has more style, more space, more performance and more equipment than its principal rivals the Polo and Metro; it is highly competitive on fuel economy and is at the same time fun." WHAT CAR?

The unique combination. From £3,300



MODEL ILLUSTRATED UNO 1.3 1000. ALL PRICES ARE CORRECT AT THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE YEAR GUARANTEE MEMBERSHIP OF THE RAC BUT EXCLUDE DELIVERY

## Curbs sought on Soviet shipping

By Michael Bailey

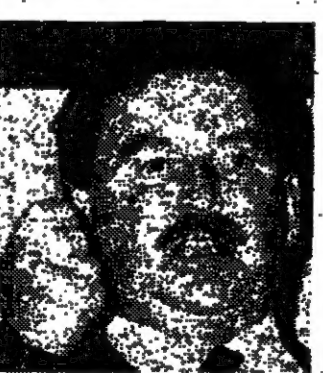
Transport Editor

Free world governments were urged yesterday to impose quotas on Russian shipping to counteract the steadily-growing commercial and military threat posed by Soviet merchant and fishing vessels.

Since 1960 Russia has built up the world's biggest merchant fleet numerically, with 800 ships, and has risen from fourteenth to sixth place, in tonnage terms, according to a new study published in Britain and the United States.

Its authors include Captain Vladimir Lysenko, a former captain in the Soviet fishing fleet, Admiral William Mott of the National Strategy Information Centre, the United States defence "think tank" and Sir Ronald Swayne, former chairman of Britain's biggest liner shipping group, Overseas Containers (OCL).

The study is published in the United States by the Strategy



Captain Lysenko: Warns of Russian threat.

Centre, and in Britain by Arms of Industry, a free enterprise lobby supported by more than a thousand British commercial firms.

Urging the West to wake up to the threat, Captain Lysenko said at a London press conference yesterday that Russia had built up a large fishing fleet, although it was impossible to buy fish in the Soviet Union.

## Sale room

## High prices for erotic pictures

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A German enamelled cigarette case with a brightly painted cover picturing an Arab slave vendor uncovering a dark haired woman wearing nothing more substantial than a ribbon and a few jewels was bid to £7,700 (estimate £500-£600) at Sotheby's yesterday.

The most remarkable feature of the bidding battle was that it ran between two women, one calmly holding up her hand and the other jumping up and down with excitement and distress at bidding such a high price for a small but perfectly painted dirty picture.

The cigarette case was one of a collection, dating from

around 1900, some with erotic scenes painted in enamel on the covers and others with similar paintings hidden on secret panels in false lids. The cases were made of "silver coloured metal" which is the official description of silver if it is sold without an assay mark. Most of the cigarette cases came from Germany, though some were made in France, Britain or America.

A case with a secret panel depicting a "pampered grisette" undressing in a marble bathtub sold for £1,760 (estimate £500-£700) and another with a pretty nude teasing a monkey who pulls off her silk robe made

£1,650 (estimate £500-£600). Most of the bidders for the erotic picture boxes were women.

The sale of silver, silver small work and works of art totalled £134,536 with 19 per cent unsold. It included a collection of vesta cases, or boxes designed to contain matches, most of them incorporating a striking surface. They dated mainly from between 1880 and the First World War.

With match boxes, as with cigarette cases, naked girls were the favourite decoration.

About 40 vesta case collectors went to the sale and bid fiercely and seriously

and a massive merchant fleet, all of whose officers were also officers in the Soviet Navy.

All Russian ships were available for military, political, and propaganda purposes and for undermining Western shipping and destabilizing world trouble spots.

Every Russian ship including those in the Port of London, had its KGB officer, and every captain carried a sealed letter, to be opened only on receipt of a coded message from Moscow, instructing him to revert to full naval status within three days.

Mr Michael Ivens, director of Arms, said that governments would be pressed for a quota on either the earnings or cargo carryings of Soviet ships in free world trades. An "equalization fund", might also be introduced whereby Russian subsidized rate cutting, would be counteracted by taxes levied on it.

The *Challenge of Soviet Shipping* (Arms of Industry, 40 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LF, £3.50p). Leading article, page 11

## Metropolitan muddle

By David Walker Local Government Correspondent

In Brotherton House, the old police headquarters building in the centre of Leeds, there is a computer which controls the traffic lights not just of Leeds but of Wakefield, Huddersfield and Bradford as well.

In theory a traffic snarl-up in Pudsey can produce tail-backs in Keighley and the computer is there to sort it all out. It is operated by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council and, barring an outbreak of war between Leeds and Halifax, will always require to be operated by some authority spanning the great Pennine conurbation.

Who will control the computer when, as the Government intends, the West Yorkshire county is abolished? It is questions like that which have recently focused attention - perhaps for the first time since they were set up in 1974 - on the operations of the six giant counties covering the main built-up areas of the Midlands and the North.

The first table sets out the six with their population, many of whom have only the faintest notions of what this upper tier of councils does or even where they are. Many are the motorists driving north on the M6 who on crossing the Irwell viaduct do a double-take at the road sign announcing they are in Greater Manchester, when Manchester and Stockport are many miles distant and the nearest town is Warrington, which is in Cheshire.

This wide degree of civic ignorance will ensure that there will be few popular demonstrations against abolition before the date recently confirmed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, April 1, 1986. But by then it is likely that people will have a clearer idea of their functions, if only because of the mass of

State for the Environment, gave no sign of whether the spending target he is shortly to give councils individually will be "realistic" in their terms.

However, he criticized as "unreal" predictions of large redundancies among teachers, and council staffs if the government targets were to stick.

And for the Labour Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Sir Jack Smart, its chairman, said: "If the government insists on its present 'totally inadequate expenditure programmes than it must be prepared for a reaction from the ordinary people of this country against the cuts and redundancies that must result."

One reason why the metropolitan counties have never settled is because of overlap between their functions and metropolitan districts beneath them. Some districts, including Labour authorities, ask why there needs to be a separate planning, land reclamation and recreation budget at the county level.

The Government is to publish a White Paper in September outlining its plans for the counties. It will have "greenish edges". Mr Jenkin said, to take account of criticisms. County councillors and their officials are convinced that a cool appraisal of their work would show a need for the metropolitan counties to continue; they may not be popular, they say, but someone has to run the traffic lights computer and the money to pay for it has to come out of some tax or rate-payer's pocket - unless the Pudsey traffic is to be permanently snarled up.

Along with police, the counties operate the other protective service of fire, which costs about £10,000 a year for every man, woman and child in the county areas. The other expensive items in the counties' budget are the repair and maintenance

material now being poured out of county public relations offices.

Most important in money terms, as the record table shows, is running the police. The metropolitan counties provide a majority of members of the police authority for each county, which also includes magistrates. In spite of the mostly proud reputation of such city forces as Sheffield's prior to 1974 there is no suggestion that police should now be devolved.

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## Ulster loses 775 jobs in Goodyear plant closure

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Goodyear's industrial products plant in the Ulster new town of Craigavon, Co Armagh, is to close with the loss of 770 jobs.

An associated research and development centre, opened only three years ago, is also to close. Its workforce of 75 are mostly graduates. Payoffs will begin on Friday and the closures will be completed by October 28.

Goodyear's Craigavon employees were given the news yesterday, when they returned to work after a two-week holiday. The public announcement was made in Belfast by Mr Gene Cullen, the American Chairman of the Goodyear (Great Britain).

He blamed the repressed British and European markets and low prices for much heavy rubber products as hoses, fenders and conveyor belts which are produced at Craigavon together with cling-wrap plastic film.

The factory, which once employed 1,800 was working at less than one-third of its capacity was losing some £700,000 a month. Losses this year already totalled £4.5m, he said.

Goodyear's decision, which had been feared for some weeks, was described as "another black day for the Northern Ireland industrial economy" by Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office.

## Fire violence plea

Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Foreign Minister, last night pleaded that his government should do everything it could to end violence in and from Ireland (Richard Dowden writes).

Speaking of Northern Ireland in Birmingham on the first day of his three-day visit to Britain, Mr Barry said that Ireland would work with Britain for a resolution "of this last great difficulty in our relationship". "We will work only by persuasion, we will progress only by consent," he said.

## Sinn Fein visit

Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast, is to begin a short visit to London today which will include meetings with Labour MPs at the House of Commons and a tour of several London boroughs (Richard Ford writes).

He will meet Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader and tomorrow plans to visit Brent, Hackney and Brixton, before speaking at a rally in Finsbury Town Hall.

## Fight in court

Fist fights and uproar greeted the appearance of Raymond Gilmour, aged 23, an IRA supergrass in a Belfast court yesterday as he gave evidence against 25 people accused of more than 100 terrorist-style offences.

Gilmour, whose father, Patrick, has been kidnapped by the IRA, who threatened to kill him if his son gives evidence, had been in the witness box for 40 minutes when his mother began to weep and shout. RUC officers dragged her from the court and Gilmour resumed his testimony in a calm voice.

Overseas selling prices  
Austria 100.00, Belgium 100.00, Canada 100.00, Denmark 100.00, France 100.00, Germany 100.00, Greece 100.00, Ireland 100.00, Italy 100.00, Japan 100.00, Korea 100.00, Netherlands 100.00, New Zealand 100.00, Norway 100.00, Portugal 100.00, Spain 100.00, Sweden 100.00, Switzerland 100.00, Taiwan 100.00, Thailand 100.00, United Kingdom 100.00, United States 100.00, West Germany 100.00, Yugoslavia 100.00



## Zoo where tigress killed two keepers took risks, Aspinall jury told

Coroners were told that "unfortunate risks" taken at Mr John Aspinall's zoo near Canterbury led to the deaths of two keepers who were mauled by a Siberian tigress, it was heard yesterday.

To care for the animals, the company, Aspinall's, took the risk of these things caused the deaths of two men, Mr John Aspinall, aged 54, who was killed on August 21, 1980, and Mr Robert Wilson, aged 28, who was killed on August 22, 1980.

In the first case of its kind, Aspinall's company, Howes and Port Lympne Estates, was charged with failing to ensure the safety of its employees.

Mr Brian Stocks, aged 29, a tiger keeper, who died in hospital on August 21, 1980, and Mr Robert Wilson, aged 28, who was killed on August 22, 1980, were charged with failing to ensure the safety of their employees.

Mr Aspinall, aged 54, who was famous for wrestling his tigers, shot Zoya, which was 12 years old, after the incident a month later.

The company is accused of allowing Mr Stocks to enter the enclosure alone when the tigress was there. The second charge alleges that Mr Wilson was permitted to enter an enclosure separated from Zoya's by a fence of inadequate design.

Mr Stocks was attacked by Zoya while wearing a cub, and Mr Wilson was attacked after Zoya had been moved to an enclosure adjoining that of the cub.

Mr Reide said that zoo-keeping experience should have dictated that a keeper did not enter the big cats' enclosure alone. At Howes, as for as the big cats were concerned, there were no rules, either written or understood, he alleged.

After the death of Mr Stocks, Zoya should have been destroyed, Mr Reide told the court.

Mr Wilson died because Zoya scaled a separating fence 10ft 2in high in its enclosure to attack him. Although he was accompanied by other keepers, they were unable to beat the tigress off.

The fence, Mr Reide alleged, was too low for safety.

This particular tigress had built up a reputation of being difficult to handle and with the birth of its cub it became more aggressive and its attitude to the keepers changed, he said.

Mr Oliver Graham-Jones, a veterinary surgeon, told the court that Siberian tigers were the largest of their species, weighing up to 400 lb and measuring 10ft from nose to tail.

"It is recognized that in adversity, these animals are capable of profound feats of strength and aggression."

Mr Graham-Jones, who has written a guide for keepers who look after animals including big cats, said: "I believe an overhang at the top of a fence will prevent an animal crossing it. The lowest fence I have ever seen keeping an animal in is 12ft with an overhang above that."

Mr Graham-Jones continued: "There must have been some very important reason why Mr Stocks went into that cage alone. I have no idea what that reason could be. It would have been absolutely essential to obtain assistance and authority to enter the cage."

"If I was there and this happened and Mr Stocks had lived I would have reprimanded him at least."

The case continues today.



Mr John Aspinall: His company denies charges.



Robert Wilson (left) and Brian Stocks.



Sounding off: Self-styled "Major General" Barry Nuttall, aged 34, commanding officer of the Allied Axis Society of Military enthusiasts, reviewing his "troops" before driving from Hull to London yesterday with a petition for the Prime Minister. He took a 700-signature petition complaining about the bull-dozing of his house and headquarters in what was Melbourne Grove, Hull, under an eviction and compulsory purchase order. He is now living under canvas.

## Judge tells Adamson jury it must be certain of evidence

The jury hearing the trial of Mr Peter Adamson, the Coronation Street actor, at Burnley Crown Court was told by the judge yesterday that it had to be sure of the evidence and should ignore "emotions and suspicions".

Mr Adamson, aged 53, of Old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, who plays Len Fairclough in the television serial, has pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting two girls aged eight at Haslingden swimming baths last April.

Judge Lockett was speaking after counsel for the prosecution and the defence had completed their closing speeches. He will deal with Mr Adamson's evidence today and the jury is expected to consider its verdict later today.

The judge told the jury of eight men and four women: "Mr Adamson is your fellow man and he is entitled to demand of you to be treated as such and in no other way."

"You, members of the jury, in the very name of justice and fairness, must disregard what you know of his professional life save what I shall mention later and the publicity this case has attracted."

"I have put it as strongly as I can and I ask you to note my words carefully and seriously."

The judge said that everyone, including the defendant, had felt some sympathy for the little girls who had to give evidence.

He added: "I ask you to put away from your mind emotions and suspicions and try this case on the evidence. Emotions and suspicions will not help you one jot."

On the question of the evidence from police officers at the pool, the judge said: "The officers had denied comparing their recollections. It is a matter for you what you make of that."

The evidence was that there was no collaboration, but if the jury found the evidence was tainted then it must approach that evidence with the greatest possible caution.

"Only if you are satisfied that a witness is honest and correct should you give weight to their evidence", Judge Lockett said.

He said that if the jury was sure of Mr Adamson's guilt it could convict him.

"If you are sure he is innocent it follows that you must acquit him, but if you are not sure of his guilt, your duty is plain. Your duty is, you must acquit him."

On the question of indecent assault, he told the jury that to touch the girl indecently Mr Adamson would have to have a clear intention in so doing.

The judge told the jury that the prosecution case was that the incidents were "not an innocent escapade".

He said: "But that is a matter for you whether you draw that conclusion. You have to be sure weighing all the evidence up that it does drive you to that conclusion before you can draw it."

"I must give you a careful and clear direction and a serious warning. The evidence of the first girl is unsworn evidence and you have to decide what weight you would give to that evidence."

On the evidence of Det Con Maurice O'Neill, the judge referred to the incident when he and a policewoman said they saw Mr Adamson put his thumbs into a little girl's swimming costume.

"There have been minutes, nay an hour, spent in this court considering that movement", the judge added.

This movement lasted 15 seconds at the most, and more probably 10 seconds, according to the evidence, the judge said. "This is a very short time. I ask you to bear that in mind."

"Anyone can put a nasty view on anything if they are so minded. The evidence points to the defendant playing and enjoying himself, and the children enjoying themselves."

**Child rescued**

Fabio Lambert, aged three, was rescued by firemen yesterday after he climbed 20ft scaffolding on a half-built house near his home in Clevedon, Bristol, and fell into a first floor room.

**Man 5 days in car boot**

A postman was recovering in hospital yesterday after spending five days trapped in the boot of his car in north-east London.

Mr Jeffrey Pottle, aged 26, was released by a policeman who became suspicious about the car parked in a lay-by Waltham Forest and opened the boot.

"He appears Mr Pottle climbing into the boot last Wednesday, closed the lid and could not get out," a police spokesman said. "We have no idea why he climbed in."

He added that while he was trapped, the car was broken into and a coat stolen. Thousands of people are believed to have passed the vehicle which was parked near a popular spot for visitors to the forest.

Mr Pottle was described as being weak but able to stand after he was helped from the car. He was taken to St Margaret's Hospital, Epping, and then transferred to Claybury Psychiatric Hospital.

A colleague of Mr Pottle's at South Woodford post office said they had thought he was ill after he complained last Wednesday morning that he was feeling unwell and was going home.

## Buttons job for Will the Wisp tracker

By David Hewson

Mr Vac. The under-five's edition of the *Radio Times* is a new editor. Ability to write, type, and keep track of the movements of Will o' the Wisp and Postman Pat distinct advantages.

The vacancy at the helm of *Will o' the Wisp* may not set Fleet Street alight, but it will be warmly welcomed by a section of the nation's middle-class mothers. Since the weekly magazine came into being a decade ago, its circulation has risen to nearly 100,000 on the basis of accurate listings of when viewers can tune into the adventures of Morph, Geo Street, and other BBC children's programmes.

Lynn Williamson, the recent editor, is returning to her native New Zealand, and chief, Mr Dennis Hooper, editorial director of Polytechnic Publications, hopes her replacement will be someone with a teaching background to maintain the magazine's educational aspects.

Mr Hooper becomes ruffled if he hears *Buttons* described as a comic. Since *Polytechnic*, a British Electric Traction, already owns two real mics, he feels qualified to own the difference.

"The children's weekly market has not changed much 20 or 30 years, except that a lot of the stuff being produced is not as good as it was 20 years ago," he said.

At 24p a copy, it is only a penny cheaper than the *Radio Times*, which includes the programme details in a slightly less colourful form.

It is mostly written by people who produce the programmes for the BBC's children's programmes featured in its pages. In return, *Polytechnic* pays the BBC a fee for using programmes.

Mr Hooper and his staff are looking for a replacement who can produce the programme details in a slightly less colourful form.

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## 40% of brides accept danger of divorce, survey shows

By David Nicholson-Lord

New evidence of the way divorce is eating into the fabric of British life comes today in a survey showing that more than 40 per cent of brides accept that their marriages may not last for ever. Fewer than a tenth will be virgins when they marry.

The findings emerge from a survey of *Wedding Day* magazine readers, largely youthful ingenues who might be expected to take a rosy and traditionalist view of matrimony.

Almost all are marrying for the first time, two-thirds still live with their parents and 92 per cent are having a white wedding. Yet 41 per cent accept the possibility that their marriages may not be permanent.

Important differences were also disclosed between the attitudes of virgins and non-virgins and the success of parents' marriages also coloured views.

Forty-two per cent of non-

virgins accept a possible marital break-up, as against 28 per cent of virgins. The figure was 39 per cent among those who consider the parents' marriage a success, compared with 51 per cent among those who regard parents' marriages as having failed.

There was, however, no difference in the expectation of break-up between those planning weddings in churches and in register offices. That is possibly because only 34 per cent were motivated by religious views in planning a white wedding. "Tradition" was cited by another 34 per cent, parental wishes by 10 per cent and other reasons by the remaining 22 per cent.

The survey was based on 645 *Wedding Day* brides-to-be, with an average age of 22, and the magazine is concerned to emphasize the more reassuring findings. In 83 per cent of the

impending marriages, the man proposed, and in 17 per cent of cases that took place either a romantic dinner or with the male on bended knee - the two most favoured situations.

Only a fifth of brides had been living with their grooms and the most popular reason for marriage, favoured by 42 per cent, was security and commitment. According to the magazine, the attitudes disclosed by the survey are surprisingly conservative and romantic.

Nevertheless 72 per cent are in favour of pre-marital sex, 15 per cent think it is up to the individuals and only 7 per cent are against it.

But most brides will be doing the traditional household chores: 78 per cent said they will be doing most of the cooking and 91 per cent the washing. Only 3 per cent of grooms will do most of the cooking.

## Jail governor tells of threats to kill him

Mr Gerald Schofield, aged 42, assistant governor of Parkhurst Prison, told Isle of Wight magistrates yesterday that he was tied up and held hostage for 28 hours at the top-security jail by two prisoners, armed with knives, who threatened to kill him. The prisoners eventually gave themselves up and Mr Schofield was released unharmed.

The prisoners, John Thomas Bowden, aged 26, and James McCaig, aged 27, are charged with unlawfully imprisoning Mr Schofield and threatening to kill him.

Mr Graham Grant-Whyte for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that during the period of negotiations Bowden set a deadline of two and a half hours, after which Mr Schofield would be killed.

Later the prisoners said that every half hour that elapsed after the deadline a wound would be inflicted on him. At one time Bowden called-out: "I am serving a life sentence with a 25 years recommendation, so I have nothing to lose."

Mr Schofield said that after he had told McCaig his parole application had been rejected, McCaig returned to the governor's office while he was interviewing Bowden and



Mr Schofield: Broke parole news to prisoner.

pushed furniture against the door. "Bowden got up and took hold of me. I shouted no, no, don't be silly."

"They tied me hand and foot with strips of sheeting and put me in a corner. Next I remember Bowden phoning the *Daily Mirror* and having a conversation about prison service injustices, according to his point of view. He also phoned prison officials and told them if any attempt was made to break into the room I would be killed."

Mr Schofield agreed that he had talked about personal matters with the prisoners sometimes, about wives and families. The hearing continues today.

## Cancer rate 'average' at nuclear site

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Deaths from cancer among workers at British Nuclear Fuels at Sellafield (formerly Windscale) in Cumbria, are no greater than among the population in general, the company claimed yesterday.

Conclusions are based on an analysis of recorded death certificates of 11,500 male workers and former workers at the waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant between 1948 and 1980. In the period there were 400 deaths from cancer, and this Mr Peter Mummery, director of health and safety for the company said, was slightly lower than might be expected among such a group on the basis of national figures.

He said the small number of deaths from conditions such as leukaemia, bone and thyroid cancers and multiple myeloma, which were regarded as particularly susceptible to radiation, were also in line with the pattern of disease in the population in general.

Six cases in which compensation had been paid, totalling £200,000, were special circumstances. Although the cause of the cancer was not known conclusively, radiation at work was one probability.

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Security at the base, where 1,500 United States Air Force personnel are stationed, is handled by Ministry of Defence police, RAF police and United States field security police.

Seven women were taken to Newbury police station yesterday and charged with criminal damage. They were bailed to appear in court on August 18.

The MoD is clearly embarrassed about the daubing incident, which happened despite a tightening of security.

But it was pointed out in Whitehall that many more would be needed to guard every foot of the 9½-mile chain-link fence round the airfield. A much tougher line is expected once the first cruise missiles arrive.

## Greenham slogan raid embarrasses ministry

The RAF Ministry of Defence police have launched an investigation into security at the planned cruise missile base at Greenham Common, Berkshire, after anti-nuclear slogans were daubed on two American aircraft there early yesterday.

A top secret plane, the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird, and a KC-135 air-tanker were parked on the airfield after the weekend air show at Greenham Common. The perimeter wire was cut on the south side of the base where the first of 96 cruise missiles are due to become operational in December.

The concrete missile bunkers are in a special security zone protected by two tall wire fences, topped by barbed tape.

The Blackbird, normally based at RAF Alconbury, Cambridgeshire, is equipped with cameras and sensors

enabling it to look as far east as Poland, from a flight path along the East-West frontier.

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## Police seek M6 witnesses in Caroline Hogg case

By Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Police investigating the murder of Caroline Hogg, aged 21, appealed to lorry drivers and motorists who were at the day East service area on the M6 near Penrith, Cumbria, on the night of July 8 to contact them.

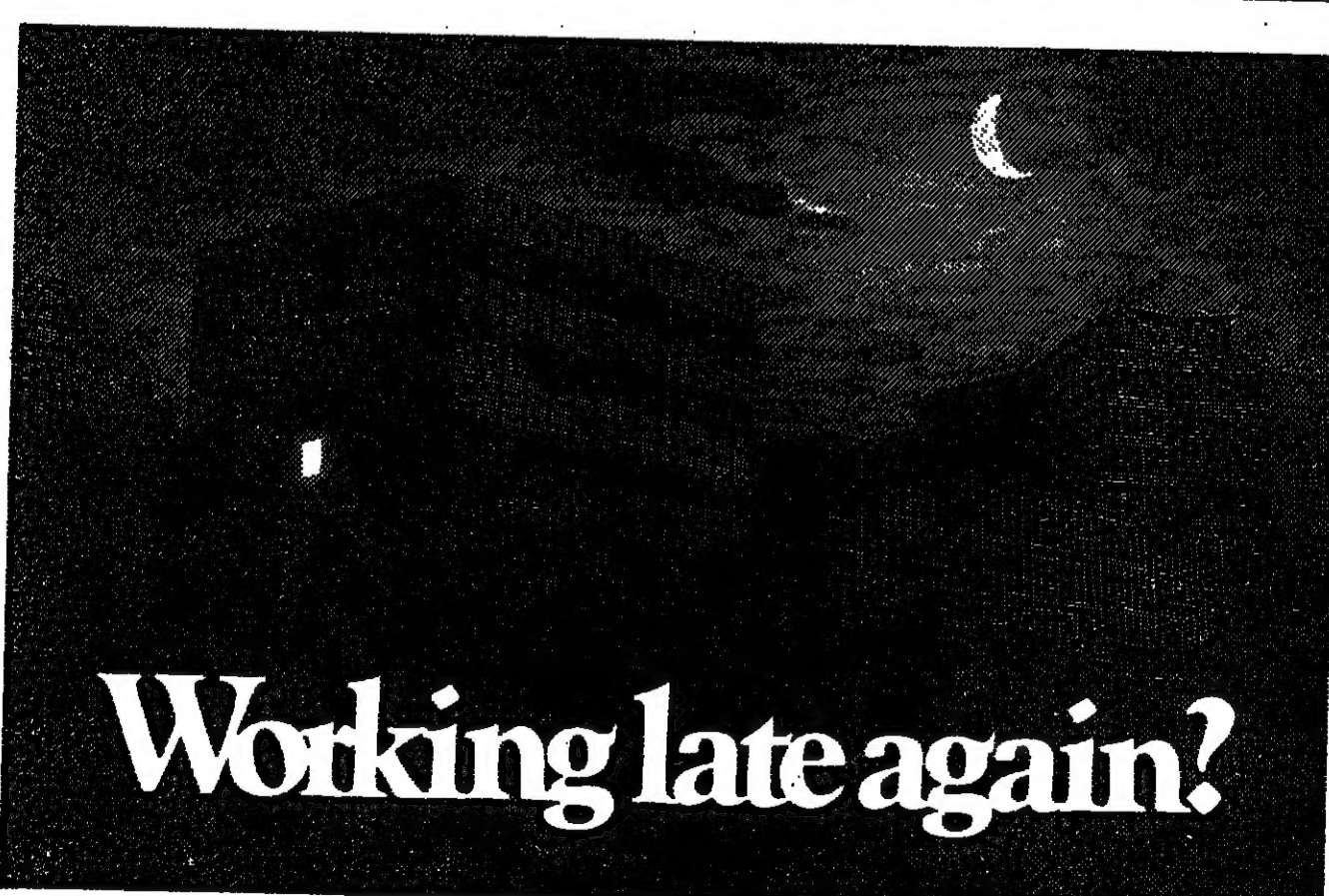
They said that three witnesses came forward to tell of a lorry driver who was with a girl aged 21 and a man aged 22 and was driving a dark blue duffel coat in the hood up.

The man and the girl had been standing near the sales desk between midnight and 2 a.m. The child appeared to be wearing a dark blue duffel coat with the hood up.

Police said they had ended their roadside searches on the A4 near Twycross where the body of Caroline Hogg was found.

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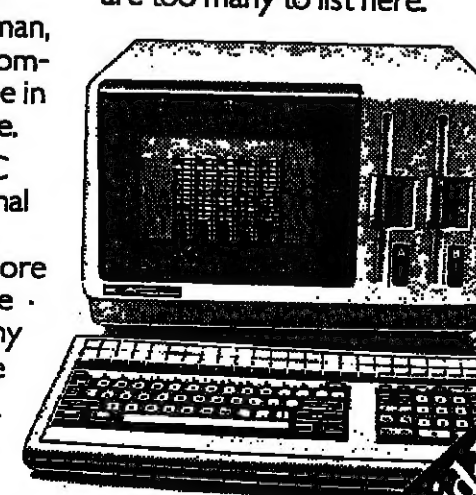
## Working late again?

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NEC Corporation



# Lawson forced to make statement on share sale

## BP SHARES

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the Commons that he intended to raise £500m by the sale of a further tranche of shares in BP.

Mr Lawson agreed to make an oral statement after protests during energy question time and later about his intention to make the announcement in a written reply.

The Government was accused of subterfuge and there were protests from Mr John Biffen, the Opposition spokesman on energy, and Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP. Eventually Mr John Biffen, the leader of the House, told MPs that Mr Lawson would make an oral statement after all.

After Mr Lawson had made his announcement, Mr Smith said: "It would have been better if the Chancellor had made this statement in the first place rather than having to be dragged to the despatch box in order to give information which Parliament is entitled to receive."

Will he give an undertaking he will not embark any more sales of public assets without declaring that intention to the House so he can be questioned about the particulars of the sales and the technique to be adopted?

Will he also undertake that the forced sale of the Wyth Farm oil field and the British Gas Corporation assets in the North Sea will not be proceeded with until there has been a proper debate in this House?

Bearing in mind his lamentable record in the sale of Amersham International and Britoil, what technique is to be adopted in the sale of BP shares which will avoid some of the disasters for which he has been responsible previously?

What possible justification is there for a national policy that whenever there is a public enterprise making a profit it has to be sold and the loss left with the taxpayer?

Mr Lawson: The only matter germane to the question is a matter of principle. There are precedents in this matter, there have been previous sales of BP shares.

After detailing a number of previous sales of BP shares, Mr Lawson continued: "The previous sale was by a Labour Government. What happened on that occasion was there was a statement to the House by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in which he reported to the agreement with the IMF which referred to the intention to sell some BP shares. No details were given."

The operation, which occurred in 1979, was an offer for sale and there was a written answer that day.

Mr Garry Walker (Keighley, C), who had asked for a written answer, said: "What he has said and what the Government is doing is no grand precedent but merely a repetition of what the Labour Government did. This has been a wild goose chase."

Mr Lawson: He is quite right. Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): The real precedents were in 1979 and 1977 and on both occasions the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced to the House the sale of substantial BP shares and it is this that has been about the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that is what the House has objected to.

What about the specific promise that he gave to the House on October 31 1979, when he announced the terms of sale when he said the prospectus would recall that the Government did not intend to sell any more of their present holding in the company?

What about the further assurance he gave to the House on March 12 1980 when asked for a reaffirmation of the undertaking in the prospectus when he said that there was no intention in the foreseeable future of selling any more of the Government's shareholdings? If the forecasted future is from March 1980 until now, he has been explaining to do.

Has the financial situation since the election so deteriorated that the Government now has to go back on the prospectus and the commitment it made in it?

Mr Lawson: I can assure him that what I have now said is fully consistent with the undertaking given in the prospectus. If he doubts my word he can consult any reputable lawyer. Could he have foreseen in 1979 that he would not have been a member of the Labour Party?

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab): Was the suggested sale of Britoil circumvented in Cabinet by the New Secretary of State for Energy persuading his colleagues that this would be folly?

Mr Lawson: Sale of Britoil shares, as with sale of BP shares, is not a matter of principle. It is a matter of fact. Energy as both lots of shares are held by the Treasury and is my responsibility as Chancellor.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): It is a serious argument that governments need to own great national assets for the public. It is better to sell these assets and ensure that one does not have to keep doing public expenditure to the extent that it damages public services or to increase income tax which damages other companies.

It is better to sell sensibly to raise capital that long term strategy is not damaged.

Mr Walker: I agree. During questions to Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, earlier in the day, Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab) asked Mr Walker to deny the front page story in *The Times* that the Chancellor was about to finance further sales of publicly-owned assets.

To sell off public assets such as British Petroleum and Britoil would be a monumental folly, he said. Mr Walker: I do not agree. Already the majority of BP is owned by the private sector. The Chancellor will make his announcement at the appropriate time.

Dr Owen: Were the Government to sell off BP shares it has a duty to the taxpayer at least to sell only when it can maximize the taxpayer's return. There could not be a more unfortunate time than now for the sale of BP shares.

Mr Walker said the judgment as to how and when to sell was a matter for the Government, which would have to defend it.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C): Will he go further than simply consider the sale of BP shares and consider introduction of private capital into British Gas and the electricity supply industry?

Mr Walker: The Government made clear in its election manifesto that it was interested in seeing what areas of the public sector it could sensibly and rationally see moved from the public sector to the private sector. These examinations are taking place now.

Mr Allen Rogers (Rhondda, Lab): This aggressive policy of returning our natural energy resources to private industry is a disaster course and likely to lead to a situation like that immediately after the First World War when a royal commission said that such resources were too important to be left to private greed and speculation.

Mr Walker: I sympathize with his old-fashioned socialist views but I disagree with them. Mr John Smith: Today the Chancellor proposes to make a written answer indicating which sales will take place of assets within his own responsibility. It is disgraceful that Mr Walker cannot tell us during energy questions what these are to be so that MPs can question him.

It is a symptom of the arrogance of this Government that it wishes to use a subterfuge to declare its policy and then scurry off for the recess without proper opportunity for debate.

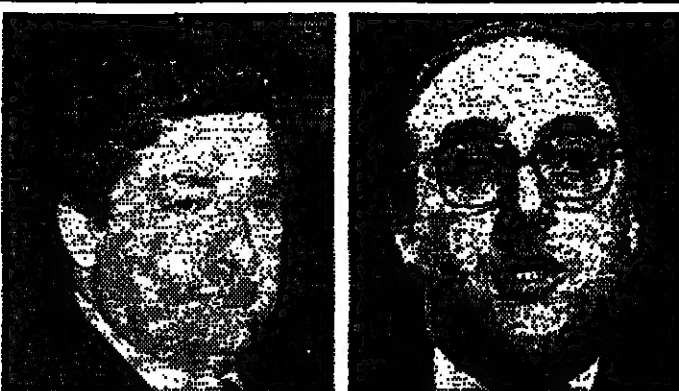
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Will the Chair rule on the matter? Mr Smith supported Dr Owen's point of order but the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said he was not responsible for answers by ministers, nor could he anticipate the content of the written answer.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C): I asked Mr Walker when he expected to dispose of the British Gas Corporation's offshore oil interests.

Mr Walker: I hope to complete the disposal of BGC's offshore oil interests as soon as possible. Mr Eggar: Would he confirm that he has no intention of letting the sale of BGC's offshore oil interests be subject to the same conditions as the onshore oil interests and that the oil assets will include not only producing assets but also prospective acreage?

Mr Walker: Yes, I confirm the latter point. I have no complaint about the manner in which over the period I have been responsible progress has been made where both offshore and onshore disposal are concerned.



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# MPs on why they should not take a holiday

## SUMMER RECESS

The House should not disperse for the summer recess until it had heard something from ministers about their attitude to a new, steady and solid organization called the Association of London Authorities. Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Hampstead and Highgate, C) said during a debate on the motion for the summer adjournment.

The association was a body being set up at the expense of London ratepayers to change the rules of the game. Ministers would be asked to treat it as a proper body that should have consultation. They should not fall into that trap. It ought not to require much time to give the sort of answer which the association's request for recognition demanded.

He said that ministers will say before the recess that they will totally disregard the Association of London Authorities for all purposes and will not recognize it as anything other than a front organization for the Labour Party.

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North, Lab), in a maiden speech, said unemployment in his constituency was over 23 per cent at the time of the last statistical publication. There were some areas in Cleveland with male adult unemployment exceeding 60 per cent.

It was little wonder that Mrs Thatcher chose to avoid the north east in her recent campaign itinerary. They were constantly reminded of the need for harder work, more efficiency, higher productivity and more effort.

Yet MPs were being asked, with consciences like Cleveland, to consider a 12 week recess. Such a request was unwarranted, heartless and callous, but sadly it was to be expected.

Sir Paul Hawkins (Norfolk South West, C) said if Conservatives were honest, they won the election so why were they asking the Labour Party to completely out of touch with the average voter. He was determined to see that the Government was not out of touch by the time of the next election.

The House of Commons has denied election the weapon of capital punishment that they wanted in the fight against violent crime. He wanted an assurance that against violent crime, other deterrents would be used.

He personally did not like the thought of 15 to 20 years imprisonment. When you have been behind bars for five years you are the same as any other human being could spend. But if the public was to be protected then this would have to be done.

He wanted an assurance from the Government that it did not accept people should go without work for large slices of their life and the government was working all out to create jobs for the unemployed.

The Government must make it quite clear to the public beyond possible doubt that it was not determined to defend the country

but were also prepared to strive just as hard for peace.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said he wanted an end to the cruel way in which the new youth training scheme discriminated against disabled young people. *The Times* on July 5 Sir Terence Beckett (Director General of the CBI) had painted a glowing picture of the scheme, but the view of disabled young people and their parents was not so approving.

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Aldershot and Sale, C) called on the Government to grasp the nettle of giving postal votes to people on holiday during a general election and said the Government should say when it was going to put right this wrong. He also wanted a fairer system of rating.

They could look more at private enterprise could lead to substantial savings for ratepayers without a reduction in services.

Now that they were assured of another five years of Conservative Government, he hoped that the Prime Minister would look again at the rates problem.

Mr Donald Coleman (North, Lab) said that the problems of South Wales must not be ignored by the House nor by the Government. The miners of South Wales were not beat on the destruction of the industry, but on its success and prosperity.

They were saying that the Government should get off their backs and allow the miners and the coal board to get on with the business of mining.

Ministers should forget ideology and realize that the mines were not suitable candidates for privatization.

The railways board should be given funds to increase efficiency and the crackpot ideas like those in the Serpell report should not be implemented.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South, Lab) made a series of proposals and what he called the "horrible conditions being suffered by the mentally handicapped in long-term institutions."

He said the Government had attacked the national health service and failed to deal with the scandalous and atrocious conditions that these people had to live in.

It seemed the Government wished to keep the treatment of the mentally handicapped a secret because these conditions had been kept under wraps except when there had been leaks to newspapers.

There had been 18 reports from the development team and 17 of these had been kept confidential. They covered seven years, 50 hospitals and 30 homes.

Some things were beyond belief. The situation was patchy in different parts of the country but some of these mentally handicapped people lived in squalor. Some were denied ordinary toilet facilities. Others had no privacy and were grossly neglected. There were five

knows the size of the stocks available. Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Glasgow, C), said that the flooding at the Selby coal field this week would affect the generation of electricity.

There is great concern that in a project costing £1,000m, blessed with mining expertise and modern technology, flooding of this nature could take place. This should be an investigation by HM Inspectorate of mining engineers and geologists to find out whether or not it is going to be safe in this condition.

Mr Shaw: The incident is most unfortunate but this is primarily a matter for the National Coal Board and the board issued a statement this afternoon throwing more information light on this.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): How are power stations to be able to take place. They cannot do it. What long-term effect will this have on the mine and how is it that this problem suddenly occurred?

Mr Shaw: This is a matter for the coal board to assess and not me. The first assessment suggests the situation is not serious. Why there should be a delay in the enquiry on the second facts at Wistow colliery.

As for power station supplies, he knows the size of the stocks available. Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Glasgow, C), said that the flooding at the Selby coal field this week would affect the generation of electricity.

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There is great concern that in a project costing £1,000m, blessed with mining expertise and modern technology, flooding of this nature could take place. This should be an investigation by HM Inspectorate of mining engineers and geologists to find out whether or not it is going to be safe in this condition.

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risks and some people also suffered

Health authorities insisted that the facts were made known to them alone. The development team (he said) is a shoddy watchdog. It can neither make public the facts it discovers, nor can it go to any region or hospital except by invitation of the health authority.

How is that for a watchdog? The watchdog should be the mentally handicapped? We all know the hospitals will be put in order temporarily and dirt will be swept under the carpet by the authority.

Allegations of cruelty should be investigated. But he did echo some praise by the team for nurses. He had a plan of action. First, there should be an independent public inquiry into all the development team's reports and the responses by the health authorities. Families were anxious. The public was concerned.

Second, there should be a special ombudsman for the mentally handicapped. This would deter maladministration. Thirdly, the development team should be free to go wherever it liked at any time, without needing its reports should be made public.

Mr Donald Coleman (North, Lab) said that the problems of South Wales must not be ignored by the House nor by the Government. The miners of South Wales were not beat on the destruction of the industry, but on its success and prosperity.

They were saying that the Government should get off their backs and allow the miners and the coal board to get on with the business of mining.

Ministers should forget ideology and realize that the mines were not suitable candidates for privatization.

The railways board should be given funds to increase efficiency and the crackpot ideas like those in the Serpell report should not be implemented.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South, Lab) made a series of proposals and what he called the "horrible conditions being suffered by the mentally handicapped in long-term institutions."

He said the Government had attacked the national health service and failed to deal with the scandalous and atrocious conditions that these people had to live in.

It seemed the Government wished to keep the treatment of the mentally handicapped a secret because these conditions had been kept under wraps except when there had been leaks to newspapers.

There had been 18 reports from the development team and 17 of these had been kept confidential. They covered seven years, 50 hospitals and 30 homes.

Some things were beyond belief. The situation was patchy in different parts of the country but some of these mentally handicapped people lived in squalor. Some were denied ordinary toilet facilities. Others had no privacy and were grossly neglected. There were five

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## Cheysson to hear Cuban views while on Latin American tour

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, left Paris late last night for what is described officially as a two-week "voyage of rediscovery" to Central and Latin American countries, including Colombia, a member of the Contadora Group, and Cuba, which has not been visited by a French Foreign Minister since the Castro revolution in 1959.

M Cheysson's visit, which was arranged several months ago, comes at a time of sharply mounting tension in Central America. It will be the first time he has visited the area since he accompanied President Mitterrand on an official visit to Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in August, 1981. This time he is due to visit Brazil, the biggest and most powerful Latin American country, from July 26 to 30. Bolivia, the only Latin American country with a democratically elected Socialist government, from July 30 to August 2. Colombia, which has always had close ties with France, from August 2 to 4, and Cuba, which has a special importance in the present Central American conflict, from August 4 to 6.

M Cheysson's visit to Colombia will come immediately after the visit by Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, who is currently in the middle of a week's trip to all four Contadora Group countries to discuss the "Declaration for peace in Central America" issued by the four presidents in Cancun on July 17.

The critical situation in Central America will also feature prominently in M Cheysson's talks with the Colombian government with which France's traditionally harmonious relations became somewhat strained after France's decision to sign an arms contract with Nicaragua in December 1981.

No "offensive material" was included in the contract, but France's gesture of support for the left-wing Sandinista government was nevertheless fiercely criticized by several countries, including the United States. Two ferry boats were delivered to Nicaragua within the last few weeks as part of that contract.

There is no question of any new arms contract at present, but France continues to maintain friendly relations with the Nicaraguan government.

An official French delegation visited Managua last week, to take part in the annual talks provided for under an agreement for economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, signed in 1982. The delegation was due to have been headed by M Christian Nucci, Minister for Overseas Development and Cooperation, but he was ill.

In Brazil, where there has recently been a clear movement towards greater democracy, France hopes to extend its existing economic cultural ties to include closer political links.

In Bolivia, one of the poorest Latin American countries to which France owes a debt of gratitude for having expelled Klaus Barbie, the former SS officer now awaiting trial in Lille, accused of crimes against humanity, M Cheysson hopes to bring France's support to a still fragile fledgling Socialist government. The question of financial aid is expected to be at the top of the agenda.

Cuba is expected to be the most difficult stage of M Cheysson's tour.

## Managua warns US of 'apocalypse'

Managua (AFP) - Señor Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, has warned the United States of an "apocalypse" in Central America if the Reagan Administration failed to act "with prudence and wisdom" in the area.

Speaking at a ceremony on Sunday night marking the 300th anniversary of the birth of South America's great liberator, Simon Bolivar, Señor Borge said the dispatch of an American fleet to Nicaraguan waters as part of six months of joint manoeuvres with Honduras threatened not only Nicaragua but all Latin American nations.

He also attacked what he called Washington's "policy of symmetry" in comparing guerrilla activity in El Salvador with "counter-revolution" in Nicaragua.

There was no comparison whatsoever between the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador and former National Guardsmen of the ousted Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza who were guilty of "aggression" against the Managua regime, he said.

● SAN JOSE: Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America,

appears to have failed a second time to meet Salvadoran insurgent leaders (Martha Honey writes).

After a weekend of confusion and secrecy, official sources close to Mr Stone in Panama said that he spent the weekend "on the beach" and had not met the leaders of the FMLN.

An official US announcement late on Friday saying that Mr Stone would be at an undisclosed location all weekend led to speculation that he was engaged in or preparing for a meeting with Salvadoran guerrillas either in Panama or Costa Rica.

A scheduled meeting in Costa Rica between Mr Stone and the FMLN fell through at the last minute earlier this month.

● SAN SALVADOR: Eighty civilians were murdered in El Salvador last week, 32 of them by unidentified paramilitary squads, Mgr Gregorio Rosa, the Auxiliary Archbishop of San Salvador, said here on Sunday.

In his weekly sermon, he asked the Government to stop "violations" of people's homes which he said were carried out at night by armed men dressed in civilian clothes.

## Nurse jailed for murder freed because of cancer

Delhi (AFP) - A former Canadian nurse serving a life term for murder here has flown home after the Supreme Court granted her a one-year release for treatment of advanced ovarian cancer, reliable sources said yesterday.

Marie Andrée Leclerc, aged 37, convicted with a Frenchman for the murder of an Israeli tourist in 1976, left for Levis, Quebec, over the weekend.

Miss Leclerc was set free by the Supreme Court last Thursday after an Indian medical expert confirmed she was suffering from cancer of the ovary in the secondary stage.

Announcing the move, the judge said: "She was punished with imprisonment for life by the courts; but nature has

punished her more severely." There was no cure for cancer at this stage, he said, and even the best treatment in India would only prolong her agony.

Her release was based on the condition that she promised to return to India within a year after her departure and that she report to the Indian High Commission in Canada every three months.

The court also ordered that a surety deposit of 1,50,000 rupees (about \$10,000) put up by two Canadian missionaries in India be forfeited if she failed to return after a year.

Both she and her French accomplice, Charles Gurnak Sobhraj, have other cases of cheating, forgery and abetting murder pending against them.

## EEC clash on herring quotas

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Highly controversial new figures for dividing up the herring in the North Sea were put before EEC fisheries ministers when they began a two-day meeting in Brussels yesterday. They offered Britain and Denmark scarcely half the tonnage each was seeking and all but wiped out the amount for Belgium.

The figures were worked out over the past 10 days by a group of experts drawn from each member state. But even the basis chosen for calculating the figures was contested hotly by ministers from many countries when the meeting began.

Fixing the herring catch has become the key to agreement on quotas for all fish in Community waters this year. The failure to reach a compromise has meant there is now a total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea, which in turn means that Norway - which is affected by the ban - is considering excluding EEC boats from its waters.

## Australia accuses six of plot

Melbourne (AFP) - Six alleged mercenaries are to be prosecuted on charges of plotting to overthrow the government of the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean, it was announced yesterday.

The decision of Senator Gareth Evans, the Australian Attorney-General, was announced when three of the men appeared in a Magistrate's court charged with breaches of the Foreign Incursions Act.

Mr William Lugg, Mr Dieter Burjovic and Mr John Meyer were arrested on board the yacht Sinbad in Portland harbour on Australia's southern coast in March.

The federal police said that the men were planning to sail to Reunion island in the Indian Ocean, where they would pick up weapons, explosives and troops. They would then sail to Grande Comore, the biggest of the Comoros Islands, and attempt to overthrow the Government of Mr Ahmed Abdallah.

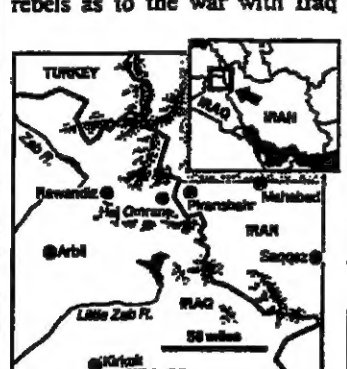
## Iran digs in 'nine miles inside Iraq'

Tehran (Reuters) - An Iranian offensive into mountainous northern Iraq entered its third day yesterday with Iran claiming it had consolidated positions up to nine miles inside enemy territory.

Military analysts in London said Iran's offensive appeared limited in scope, in line with Tehran's declared policy of waging a war of attrition rather than seeking outright battlefield victory.

Iran's apparent aim, one said, was to keep Iraq on a war footing, maintaining pressure on the Iraqi economy and thus to grind Baghdad to an economic standstill and bring down the Government of President Saddam Hussein.

Diplomats said the new bout of fighting also appeared linked as much to Iran's long-running conflict with Kurdish tribal rebels as to the war with Iraq.



Map showing the area of conflict near the city of Basra, where Iran is reported to have dug in.



Making the best of it: Life goes on for Beirut's citizens, regardless of fighting in the mountains, shelling of the city and almost daily car bombs. Damaged buildings can be seen behind the beach.

## Israel rules out building of 'Maginot line' in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Bissri, southern Lebanon

The River Awali, Israel's new defensive line in southern Lebanon, is scarcely a river at all, hardly even a stream but more a trickle of water that meanders over pebbles through a narrow gorge just south of the Chouf mountains. Despite their impending withdrawal to the river, the Israelis have not even begun to prepare military positions along the southern bank and Israeli officers now insist they will permit all civilians free passage across the river.

"It is not our intention to cut Lebanon in half," an Israeli major said yesterday as he stood on the Bissri Bridge, where the Awali runs down to the Mediterranean north of Sidon. "We are not building an electrified fence and we are not going to construct some sort of Maginot line. We can't possibly prevent all infiltration across the river but we can reduce it. The main thing is for us to get out of the Chouf mountains."

The continued absence of any military preparations here - the Israelis have yet to start up in the hills south of the Awali -

suggests that Israel's partial withdrawal from the Chouf may be postponed for another month or two.

Israeli troops and militiamen from Major Haddad's private army are expected to man checkpoints at three strategic bridges on a line along the Awali: a concrete highway bridge just north of Sidon, the low "ford" bridge at Bissri, and a crossing point near Barouk.

The new Israeli front line will apparently run along the Awali and on into the Bissri and Barouk rivers - both continuations of the Awali - up to the valley below Ain Zaita, where the Israeli and Syrian armies face each other.

"Erecting an electrified fence would be far too costly," the Israeli major said yesterday. "We want peace with Lebanon and we don't want draconian measures like cutting the south off from the north of the country. Three thousands cars cross the Awali every day; we can't possibly stop them all."

Whether such aspirations can be maintained once the new front line has been set up is

another question. Already there is evidence that guerrillas are taking weapons and ammunition south of Awali to avoid the expected increase in Israeli security along the line of the river. United Nations troops in southern Lebanon are now uncovering a large number of arms caches apparently hidden in preparation for the Israeli withdrawal.

While Israeli troops will be able to look down into the valley of the Awali from conveniently high mountains, the river is fordable at almost any point. Indeed at midday yesterday, the water at the Bissri bridge in the centre of the river while washing their family car.

If the scale of guerrilla ambushes does not decrease once the Israelis pull back, then new measures - including an electrified fence - will no doubt be considered again.

In fact, the Chouf mountains are still so near to the Awali that the anarchy from which the Israeli Army is trying to escape could yet spill across the river.

Shimon Peres, page 16

## Gemayel presses for a referendum

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday renewed his call for a referendum, under the auspices of the United Nations, to determine the views of Lebanese in the Israeli and Syrian-occupied zones towards the "legitimacy" of his Government.

He was speaking during a meeting at the Elysée Palace with President Mitterrand. He was on his way home from the United States.

"In those parts of the country where the Lebanese Army is, freedom and democracy are assured 100 per cent," Mr Gemayel said at his request. "In those parts which are under foreign occupation, there is repression and the gagging of all national voices." Mr Gemayel first called for a referendum in the occupied zones soon after his election in September.

The question of an increase in the multinational peace-keeping force, to which France has contributed 2,000 men, had not been brought up as such during his conversation with Mr Mitterrand, he said.



Elysée meeting: M Mitterrand with Mr Gemayel (right).

## Indian MPs in riotous assembly

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The monsoon session of the Indian Parliament got off to an appropriately stormy start as members held up the business of the Lok Sabha (lower house) with noisy protests, and Opposition members of the Rajya Sabha (upper house) staged a melodramatic walk-out because they were not able to have a debate they wanted.

While a sudden downpour outside the colonnaded Parliament House drenched latecomers, members inside managed to raise all current matters of dispute between the Government and the Opposition in the course of the first few hours of the sitting. This was despite the fact that the lower house, was adjourned without conducting any business save the swearing in of new members and the paying of tributes to a former Speaker who has just died.

While a new National Conference member from Jammu and Kashmir was called to be sworn in, a

him broadcast about the government workers' strike which is paralysing his administration.

On Punjab, the Government attempted to take the wind out of the Opposition's sails by having the Home Minister make a statement before the other parties could force a debate.

But the biggest upset of the day was something much closer to MPs' hearts. For the first time they were required to produce identity cards as they came into the Parliament building.

This proved such an affront to their dignity that though the Speaker of the Lok Sabha said many times that he would reconsider the security rules and abide by any decisions of the house, he was unable to make himself heard for many minutes as virtually the entire Opposition was on its feet, yelling at him.

## Lively debate expected at church council

From John Best, Ottawa

Nearly 4,000 world Christian leaders have gathered in Vancouver for a wide-ranging assembly of the World Council of Churches that could prove to be a highly provocative gathering.

Subjects from nuclear disarmament to Christian unity will be discussed at the three-week meeting, which was opened officially on Sunday by Edward Schreyer, the Canadian Governor-General.

The Council, representing 300 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with about 450 million members, has been condemned by some critics in recent years.

Five years ago it donated \$35,000 (£26,000) to a Zimbabwean liberation group and two years ago it gave \$125,000 to the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

## Reagan woos blacks for 1984

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Suddenly the black factor is making itself felt in the limboing up for the 1984 presidential race. The Reagan Administration is polishing up its civil rights credentials and the Democrats are being teased by the question: will a black run for the presidential nomination?

Mr Reagan does not have much support among America's 27 million blacks. Civil rights leaders have described his record in respect of minorities as abysmal.

Mr George Bush, his Vice-President, was booed at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), in New Orleans, last week.

Recently the White House has made a number of positive civil rights moves. Government agencies have been told to give more help to minority businesses, an effort is being made to strengthen the housing laws and the Government has filed a desegregation suit against the state of Alabama.

Reagan officials are emphasizing the President's concern about civil rights, aware that they must tread carefully to avoid upsetting conservative Republicans.

Meanwhile, in contrast to the raspberry given to Mr Bush at the NAACP convention, there was a warm reception for Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic front runner.

His popularity puts into sharper focus the question of whether a black should seek the Democratic nomination. Some argue that a black candidate could cause confusion and drain support from a candidate who has good prospects and a sound civil rights record - Mr Mondale, for example.

Mr Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP director, in common with many blacks, feels that no black has a chance of getting the nomination and there is nothing concrete to be gained from a symbolic candidacy.

It is much better, he argues, to concentrate on getting blacks to the polls and working for the defeat of Mr Reagan, "who had been on the wrong side every civil rights question".

The difficulty in persuading blacks to register on the voting lists, and to vote, is considerable. Apathy has led to a decrease in black turnout, and black leaders are trying to boost political consciousness and increase registrations. Only three fifths of blacks are registered.

The other side of the candidacy debate is the strongly-held view that a black challenge could only bring benefit to the civil rights cause by exciting both black political awareness and press interest.

So far no black has offered himself as a contender, although the Rev Jesse Jackson, a civil rights veteran, disciple of Martin Luther King and the best known of black leaders, is seen as a possible runner. He has made no commitment, but by fuelling speculation he increases the interest in civil rights and the black vote.

Meanwhile, the NAACP, which has been in the vanguard of the civil rights struggle since its founding in 1909, is in trouble. It is being weakened by falling membership and bickering among its leaders. Some of its followers say it has lost its sense of purpose, and its critics question its relevance.

In part the fall in membership is related to the achievements of many of the movement's goals: it was founded to fight segregation, lynching and insult. But its decline also reflects a lessening of political interest among blacks over the last decade, a muting of the black voice. In the 1980 presidential election only half the registered blacks voted, although there have been better turnouts in city mayoral elections. This time, whether or not a black joins the presidential race, black leaders want the black vote to count for more. They are looking for a revival.

## Doctors fail to save arm of golfer

Melbourne - Doctors have failed to save the right arm of Jack Newton, aged 33, the Australian golfer, which was severed when he walked into the spinning propeller of a light aircraft at Sydney airport on Sunday night (Tony Duboudin writes). A seven-and-a-half hour operation ended unsuccessfully early yesterday.

Mr Newton may also lose the sight of his right eye and a spokesman for the Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney said that he had suffered abdominal injuries. Last night he was still critically ill.

The accident occurred when he was hurrying to board the aircraft on his way home to Newcastle from Sydney, where he had some friends had travelled to see an Australian Rules football match.

## Lawyer had two Sam missiles

Islamabad (AFP) - Pakistani martial law authorities have seized two Sam 7 surface-to-air missiles from a lawyer's office in Lahore.

The Associated Press of Pakistan news agency, quoting an official communiqué, said the missiles were found at a barrister's chambers in Farid Kot.

## Second twin born safely

St Louis, Missouri (AP) - A woman, who miscarried one of her twin babies three and a half months ago, has successfully had the second twin, a 6lb 14oz baby.

Her doctor said the case was unique in the United States. Only one similar one existed - a German woman gave birth to a twin in 1978, 65 days after the first was delivered.

## Sea hitchhikers

Copenhagen (AP) - Thirteen people are to appear in court after three of them hitched a ride from a passenger ferry to pull them on waterskis across the strait between the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen. Police said it was an advertising stunt.

## Dhaka pledge

Dhaka, (Reuters) - General Hossain Muhammad Ershad, Bangladesh's military ruler, said he will restore the constitution and hold national elections by March 1985. He declared martial law when he deposed President Abdus Sattar in March, 1982.

## Horses rescued

Fiber, Austria (AP) - A stable at the Lippizener stud farm was damaged by fire here yesterday but the horses were rescued unharmed. Eight mares and 31 foals died in an epidemic this year.

## Pipeline ready

Moscow (AP) - The Soviet portion of the pipeline due to take natural gas from Siberia to West Europe was completed yesterday. Tass said. The whole pipeline is expected to be finished before the year ends.

## Tunisians jailed

Tunisia (AFP) - Twelve people accused of setting up a revolutionary movement were jailed here for up to 10 years each with hard labour for plotting terrorists activities.

## Azores delay

Lisbon (AFP) - Negotiations for the renewal of US military rights at the Lajes base in the Azores are deadlocked, the Azores delegation reported.

## Border escape

Hanover (Reuters) - A 23-year-old East German soldier fled to the West after crossing security barricades, West German border guards said.

## Armenian world congress

## Terror and the political war

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Armenian world congress just ended in Lausanne reflected an ambivalent attitude towards terrorism.

There was outright condemnation of what was termed "blind violence", as typified by the Orly airport bomb outrage.

But the congress charter adopted on Sunday at the end of the four-day meeting - specifically speaks of "struggle in all its forms".

The congress, indeed, heard one speaker assert that the assassinations of Turkish diplomats by Asala (the Armenian Secret Army of the Liberation of Armenia) had served to bring the Armenian problem back to public attention after being dormant for half a century.

Elsewhere in the congress declaration setting up an Armenian national council, Armenians are exhorted to use "every political and diplomatic means to secure recognition of the Armenian people's inalienable rights and for the liberation of its territories occupied by Turkey".

At least 200 participants had

been expected but the Orly bombing caused many cancellations, particularly on the part of US and French Armenians. Among the 70 who did attend were several members of traditional Armenian parties on a private capacity.

Eight Turkish journalists were initially regarded with suspicion and hostility, but later found themselves sitting down to talk with congress participants.

The Armenian national council has the self-imposed task of trying to speak on behalf of the three million Armenians scattered across five continents - 600,000 of them in the United States.

● TEHRAN: - The whole street in front of the French Embassy in the centre of Tehran was closed off by police yesterday after Sunday night's bomb attack on the trade mission, claimed by an Armenian guerrilla group (Reuters reports). The suspect, who has not been named, was arrested by the Dutch police at Almelo last Friday.

previous bomb attacks. Responsibility for all three attacks was claimed in telephone calls by the Orly group, believed by French police to be connected with Asala.

In a telephone call to the French news agency in Tehran, a woman read a statement warning that the Orly group would strike again in France did not release a number of suspected members of Asala detained in Paris after the Orly bombing.

The Tehran bomb attacks have come at a time of severely strained relations between Iran and France due to French arms supplies to Iraq, Iran's enemy in the Gulf war.

● BRUSSELS: Belgium yesterday asked The Netherlands to extradite an Armenian man suspected of assassinating Mr Dursun Aksos, a Turkish Diplomat, here on July 14, the Justice Ministry said (AET reports). The suspect, who has not been named, was arrested by the Dutch police at Almelo last Friday.

Roger Scruton, page 10



## US transports fly in aid for Habré offensive against rebels

Ndjamena (AFP) - The first of six C-141 Starliner transports of the United States Air Force arrived in Ndjamena yesterday with a dozen unarmed Jeeps, a water tank and food rations.

The flight came after the July 10 announcement by Washington that it was providing \$10m (£6.4m) worth of aid to the Chad Government of Mr. Hissène Habré in his fight against the Libyan-backed forces of his ousted predecessor, Lt Goukouni Oueddei.

First out of the aircraft were 10 men, who set up a small command post to communicate with the Sixth Fleet, patrolling off Libya, in the Gulf of Gine.

Sources said the Americans are taking precautions against possible intervention against the airfield by Libyan fighters. These included a radar aircraft in patrol for the three days in which the Starliners will be staying in Ndjamena, and fighters on standby on Sixth Fleet ships.

Yesterday, the C-141 kept its engines running as Chadians helped to unload the cargo, which the United States ambassador to Chad, Mr Peter Hoff.

Mr. Hissène Habré, the Chad Information Minister, said a second aircraft was due in the day. A United States source said the aircraft were being sent from America.

### Ndjamena basks in confidence

On just about every wall in the capital, there are posters of Mr. Habré, with slogans in French and Arabic exhorting the population to support the struggle against the insurgents (Jeffrey May of the New York Times writes).

The posters show the president in fatigues as a guerrilla leader, in a dark suit as a statesman and in a military uniform as a devout Muslim. Western diplomats describe him as a charismatic leader who is personally responsible in part at least for the recent successes of his forces in turning back the Libyan-supported insurgents of Mr Goukouni.

A week ago, as Mr Habré's forces were reported to be driving the rebels out of

Abché, more than 400 miles from here, and pursuing them northwards, the President was said to be on the scene, overseeing the counter-offensive.

Last week, his troops were skirmishing with rebels on the outskirts of Fada, 560 miles north-east of Ndjamena, in an apparent prelude to pushing north-westward. Mr Habré was again said to be with his troops, presumably at a base in the eastern part of the country. The oasis of Oum Chalouba, which his forces recaptured from the insurgents, is reportedly being turned into a well-stocked base for continuing the counter-offensive.

The capital, meanwhile, seems enveloped in a mood of confidence that government troops will soon be battling the rebels for control of the northern town of Faya-Largeau, which fell to the insurgents on June 24. Residents here who this month were afraid the rebels might have driven towards the capital from Abché, the southernmost point of their advance, seem relaxed once more.

Diplomats suggest that the President's forces could over-extend themselves, just as the insurgents did in their drive from Faya-Largeau to Abché. The insurgents' drive faltered when it was beset, far from its supply bases, by swift, determined attacks by government troops.

A main topic of discussion here has been the extent of involvement by foreign military personnel in the hostilities in this country of 4.4 million people. A week ago, officials exhibited a captured soldier whom they identified as a Libyan. They were seeking to support the Government's frequent allegations that large numbers of Libyans are fighting alongside the insurgents.

The captured soldier said that such support for the rebel forces was being provided by up to 1,500 Libyans and by 3,000 African members of the Islamic Legion of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

French press accounts said there were 20 French and Belgian mercenaries aiding the government forces.

## Good mood prevails at Hongkong talks

Peking (AFP) - Britain and China resumed talks on the future of Hongkong yesterday, two weeks after the latest round of discussions began. A statement is to be made tomorrow.

The statement should be made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on behalf of both delegations and should announce the dates of the next round expected within the next two months.

The seven-member Chinese delegation is led by Yao Guang, First Deputy Foreign Minister, and Sir Percy Cradock, the British Ambassador to China. Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, is also part of the talks.

The two sides met in the presence of 50 journalists, photographers and television cameramen, most of them from Hongkong.

The atmosphere was relaxed and delegates exchanged jokes for a few minutes while journalists were allowed inside the meeting room, which has a large picture of the house in Shaoshan, central China, where Mao Tse-tung was born.

In Hongkong, the *Ta Kung Pao* daily, which is close to Peking, forecast that a "reasonable and honourable" solution would be found for Hongkong in the next few months. China has said it means to resume sovereignty over the British Colony.



Rose Kennedy being presented with a cake on her ninety-third birthday by her daughter, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, with her son, Senator Edward Kennedy, and daughter, Jean Kennedy Smith, looking on at her Massachusetts home.

## Police say abandoned baby is Coloured

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Lise Venter, the baby found abandoned in the open veld wrapped only in two thin blankets and a brown bag, has been "scientifically determined" by the South African police to be of "mixed race".

Major H. V. Haynes Pretoria

Police headquarters said the test of racial identity had been carried out only to "help the police in tracing the parents of the abandoned child, who is less than three weeks old. It was not yet an official racial classification."

The police described as "pure speculation" suggestions in the local press that Lise - the name was given to her by staff at the

hospital to which she was taken after being found - could have been abandoned by a white woman fearful of prosecution under the Immorality Act, which prohibits sexual relations between whites and blacks.

Under the Population Registration Act everyone born in South Africa has to be assigned to one of three broad race groups - Whites, Coloured

(mixed-race) and Africans (blacks of Bantu origin). Indians, Chinese and a number of other ethnic minorities are regarded as separate subdivisions of the coloured group.

The normal test of race at birth, which is carried out by the Department of Internal Affairs, is the race of the father. The next most important criterion is appearance.

## Socialists in France hit back at press baron

From Diana Geddes Paris

The Government has decided to join battle against France's most powerful press baron, M Robert Hersant, who through the columns of his 19 newspapers and some 50 periodicals has kept up a constant barrage of fierce and often vitriolic criticism against the Socialists ever since they took power just over two years ago.

The Government is to prosecute the management of *Figaro*, France's leading right-wing daily and star of the Hersant empire, for contravening the law on price controls after M Hersant's decision to defy a government ruling banning a cover price increase from 3.70 francs (about 30p) to 3.80 francs.

In an announcement at the weekend, the Government explained that it had decided to freeze the cover price of both *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir*, the popular Paris evening paper also owned by M Hersant, and to cut the price of the Saturday edition of *Le Figaro* that comes with a colour supplement from 11.50 francs to 10.50 francs, because the Hersant group had failed to respect a national agreement on newspaper price increases signed by newspaper owners and the Government last November. The Government has the power to control prices under a 1945 law. Infractions carry penalties of a fine up to 200,000 francs and up to two years' jail.

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## Prisoners of conscience



### Somalia: Arteb Ghalib

By Caroline Moorehead

Omar Arteb Ghalib, a senior Foreign Minister, is one of seven MPs of the country's ruling party, the Somali Revolutionary Social Party, being held incommunicado without trial since June, 1982.

He is believed to be in solitary confinement in Labso, near Baidow, where conditions are extremely harsh. There have been frequent allegations of ill-treatment and even of prisoners there.

The authorities have given details so far of the basis for charges levelled against the seven that they were "endangering the independence, unity and security of the state". But they were reported to have been arrested soon after trying to organize Central committee members to vote against the re-nomination, for a third term, of President Siad Barre. All seven are believed to have been critical of his rule of government policies.

Mr Ghalib is 53, a graduate of Bristol University, and arrived with 12 children. At the time of his arrest he was Deputy-Speaker of the people's National Assembly. The charge of "conspiracy against the state" carries under national Security Law 54, a mandatory sentence of death or confiscation of property.

In Somalia the death penalty is used for a large number of offences, including going on strike, sedition and "using religion to destroy the unity of the nation."



Mr Ghalib: in solitary confinement.

## French keep hold on bridge lead

From Keith Stanley Wiesbaden

A resounding 18-2 lead against third-placed Germany gave France a commanding position in the Open European bridge championship in Wiesbaden.

In round 13 Britain defeated the holders, Poland, 12-8, then defeated Portugal 12-8 and in round 15 they lead Sweden by 46 IMPs at half-time.

The British women made an uncertain start in defence of their title with a narrow loss to round two, followed by a 17-2 win against Spain in round three.

Results round 13: Romania 12, France 8; Norway 20, Belgium 0; Finland 4, Sweden 16; Hungary 11, Israel 9; Netherlands 19, Portugal 1; Switzerland minus 2, Spain 20; Britain 12, Poland 8; Lebanon 1; Iceland 19; Turkey minus 2, Ireland 20; Austria 9, Yugoslavia 11; Luxembourg 12, Denmark 8; Italy 19, Germany 1.

Results round 14: Denmark 20, Romania minus 2, Norway 13, Hungary 7, Belgium 16, Finland 4; Yugoslavia minus 1, Luxembourg 20; Ireland 9, Italy 11; Iceland 8; Austria 11; Poland minus 2, Turkey 20; Spain 2, Lebanon 18; Portugal 8; Britain 12; Israel 10; Switzerland 10; Sweden 14, Netherlands 6; Germany 2, France 18.

Standings after 14 rounds: 1, France 219; 2, Belgium 185; 3, Italy 168; and Germany 168; 4, Sweden 167; 5, Poland 166; 6, Hungary 163; 7, Netherlands 160; 8, Norway 160; 10, Austria 157; 11, Ireland 149; 12, Lebanon 142; 13, Denmark 134; 14, Israel 134; 15, Britain 131; Romania 131; 17, Switzerland 128; 18, Luxembourg 112; 19, Turkey 102; 20, Iceland 94; 21, Portugal 90; 22, Spain 81; 23, Yugoslavia 80; 24, Finland 70.

Results women, round two: Sweden 20, Finland minus 4; Israel 1, France 19; Ireland 6, Netherlands 6; Britain 2, Britain 17; Poland 13; Italy 7; Germany 18, Switzerland 22.

Women's standings after three rounds: 1, Germany 47; 2, France 44; Britain 44; 4, Netherlands 41; 5, Poland 38; 6, Sweden 31; 7, Spain 26; 8, Switzerland 23; 9, Ireland 21; 10, Finland 18; 11, Italy 16; 12, Israel 6.

### Uganda MPs given bail

Kampala (AFP) - Two Ugandan opposition MPs arrested here last Friday were released on bail the following day, Democratic Party officials said. They were held in connexion with dissident activities in the Luwero district north of Kampala.

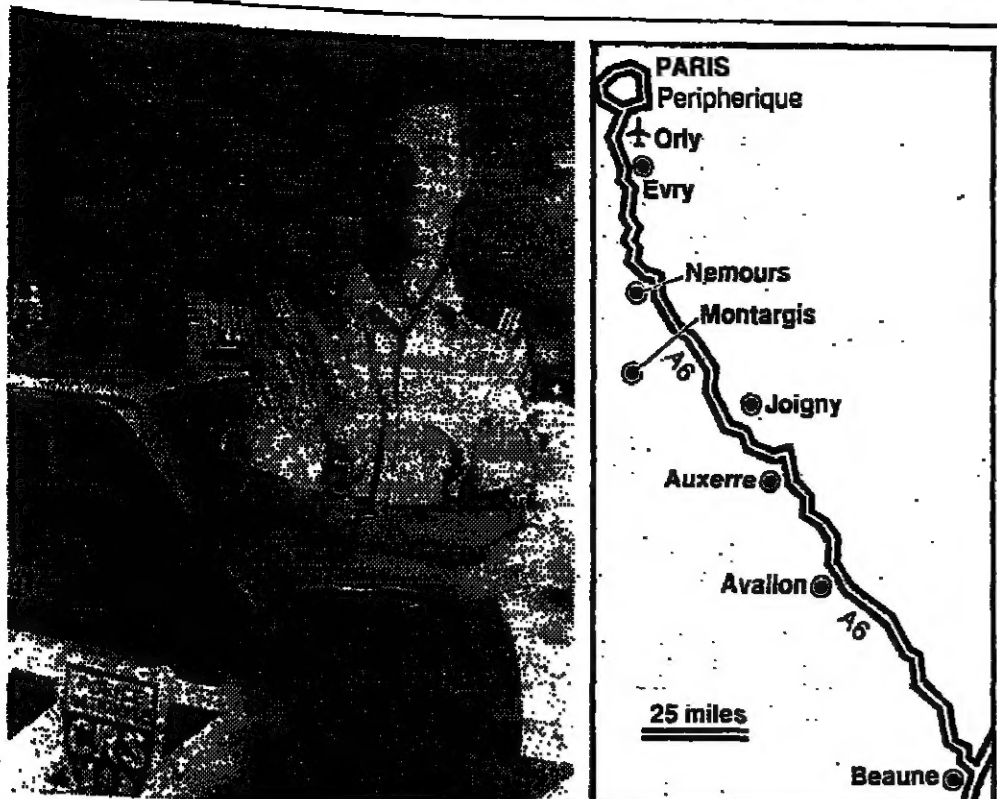
In Geneva, the League of Red Cross Societies yesterday appealed for emergency funds to assist 60,000 Ugandan refugees uprooted by fighting between government troops and guerrillas.



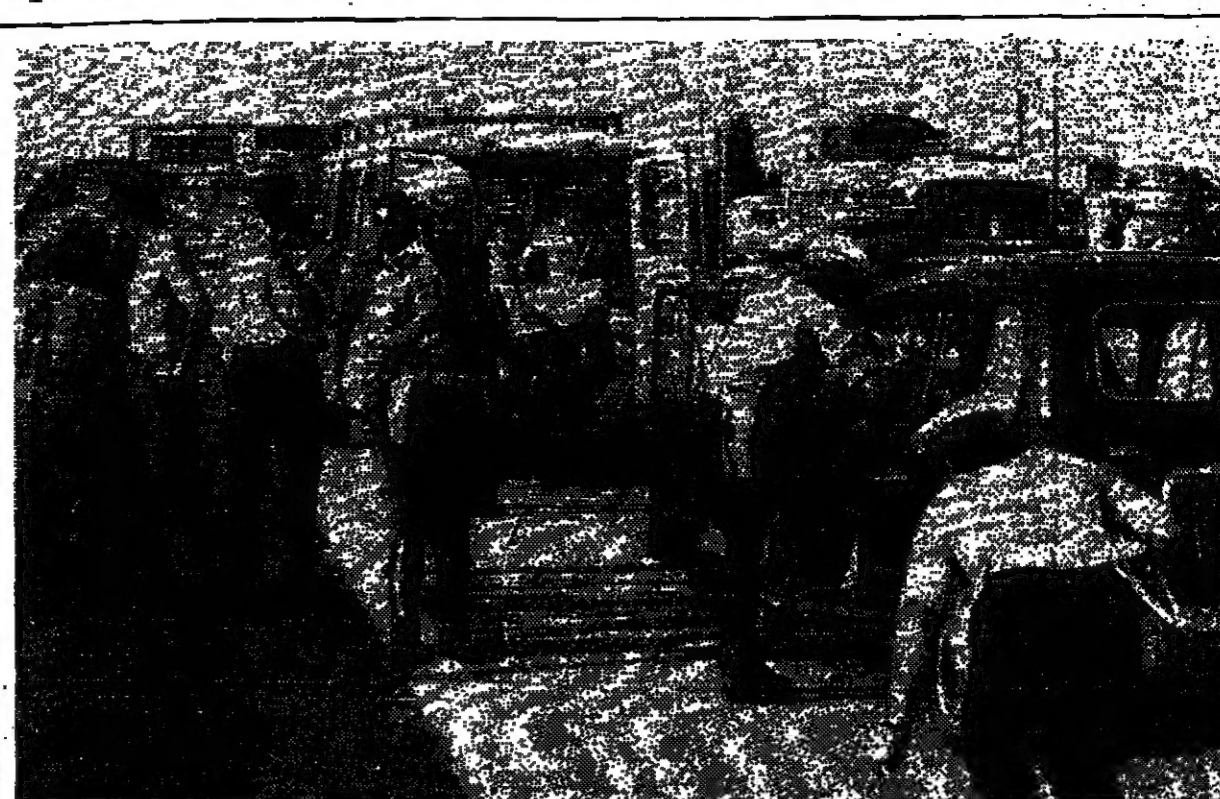
## SPECTRUM

Policing French motorways is more dangerous than quelling riots, according to officers of the force that does both.

Diana Geddes reports on the less well known operations of the men who wear the feared CRS badge



Captain Marthey, head of the CRS police in the southern sector of the A6 autoroute, mapped here; and, right, the autoroute squad at work at the scene of an accident



## Life and death in the fast lane

Paris To most people, the CRS means the French riot police – those vicious-looking men behind helmets and riot shields, carrying automatic pistols, tear-gas grenades and batons, who bash students, farmers and other demonstrators over the head with the same apparent gay abandon.

Amazingly, the same CRS (Compagnie Republicaine de Sécurité) are also responsible for the nation's mountain rescue, beach safety, and autoroute security services. A CRS officer may be seen one day in full battle dress charging an inner city riot, and the next on a Mediterranean beach in bathing trunks leaping out through the surf to save a drowning child, or in uniform on a motorway giving first-aid treatment to the injured in a crash.

There were more than five million accidents on French roads last year, which left 13,000 dead and 320,000 injured – an average of 35 killed and nearly 900 injured every day. During the holiday rush – and that means now – the toll is much higher. Some ten million people are expected to take to the roads this coming weekend. France's death rate per road user per mile is two to three times as high as in Britain, the United States, Sweden and Japan.

I spent a day with the CRS autoroute patrol for the 70 miles of motorway in the southern sector of the Ile de France (Greater Paris) area. It is a particularly troublesome sector which includes Orly airport (the CRS autoroute police were very much involved in both the recent Armenian terrorist bomb attack at Orly, and the earlier Iranian hijacking); the Rungis meat and vegetable markets – the new Les Halles, which attracts hundreds of heavy goods lorries every day; and the famous A6 autoroute to the south. Along this the British, Dutch, and French pour in their search for the sun, and many of the worst accidents seem to occur here, including that involving two busloads of children near Beaune in which 53 people died.

I had chosen July 13 as the day on which to accompany the patrol as traffic was expected to be particularly dense that evening before the traditional July 14 long weekend. By 6.30 pm, more than 40 miles of traffic jams were being recorded on the computers in the CRS command post at Arcueil. To my slight surprise, however, Captain Daniel Marthey, the 35-year-old head of CRS autoroute police in

the southern sector, did not seem unduly concerned.

"We can do nothing about the jams," he explained. "In fact, we actually rather like them. They mean fewer serious accidents. People are moving too slowly to get badly hurt. The worst conditions are thunderstorms after a long dry spell, when the roads become like a skating rink as the first rain mixes with the oil on the surface, or after a snowfall."

All emergency calls in the Ile de France area, excluding Paris itself, go through the CRS command posts. Orange telephone boxes, placed at regular intervals of about a mile along the motorways, link the caller directly to the command post, which then alerts the fire brigade, breakdown, and ambulance services, advising them as to which route to take (the most obvious route may be blocked with traffic), and sending CRS motorcyclists to clear their way.

The national ambulance service, known as the SAMU (Service d'Aide Médicale d'Urgence), is a relatively recent innovation. "Up until ten years ago, it was the police who carried the injured to hospital. We killed people, we really did," Captain Marthey said. "The introduction of the SAMU has been a huge advance. The ambulances are always staffed by a doctor, many are like mobile hospitals, equipped with full life-support systems and now, within the last few months, they have brought in an ambulance-helicopter."

"We called out the helicopter last week to pick up an eight-year old boy, terribly injured in a road accident. It was there in three minutes; in another five minutes the boy was in hospital, being operated on."

"Going to an accident isn't funny. It was a terrible scene. Even the doctor was crying when I arrived, and I said to myself, 'that's not a good start'. People often think we're stone-hearted, but it's not true. I'll lie awake at night sometimes thinking about what I've seen. You don't lose your sensitivity on this job, but you learn to control your emotions."

Captain Marthey, a tall, athletic-looking man, smiled wanly as he relived those memories. We had come off the stiflingly hot, clogged motorway, and were sitting with Captain François Langros of the CRS Ile de France headquarters in the relative cool of the officers' dining room at the CRS Company Five base at Mussy; drinking a chilled Beaune wine, and

eating a simple, but good five-course meal – jambon cru, crudités, steak, cheese, ice-cream. "We like to keep up our traditions of warm hospitality and a good table."

And what about their "bash-them-over-the-heads" image? How did that fit in? "It's good that people are a bit frightened of us," Captain Marthey replied. "The CRS here at Mussy were called out last weekend to go to La Courneuve in the northern outskirts of Paris, where a demonstration over the death of Toufik Ouannes [the nine-year-old Algerian boy who was shot dead by an irate neighbour because he was making too much noise] was threatening to get out of hand. The local people heard we were coming, and everything quietened down. If we can preserve the image of the red devil, that actually helps us avoid violence."

Like all French police, the CRS are armed. How often did they use their guns? Unexpectedly, neither Captain Marthey nor Captain Langros had drawn their guns since leaving the officer's training school, and both had thought hard of the last occasion when any member of the CRS, including those involved in riot control, had used their weapons.

The seeming frequent and much criticized police *bavures*, or mistakes, involving the wrongful wounding or even killing of members of the public, were not the CRS's doing, they insisted. "You forget that you are wearing a gun," Captain Marthey commented. "I think that's as it should

be, otherwise you might be tempted to use it."

Both officers were agreed, that autoroute patrol work was much more dangerous than riot control or other law and order work. Guns could do nothing to help them, he said. Motorways were simply very dangerous places. It was for that reason that hitch-hiking was banned on motorways, for example. The public often seemed to be unaware of the dangers.

"You simply wouldn't believe some people's behaviour," Captain Marthey said. "I came across a man the other day who was changing his tyre in the fast lane of the motorway. He said he hadn't wanted to pull over on to a lay-by for fear of damaging his tyre! Every week, we have at least one call about someone driving at top speed down the motorway in the wrong direction. Sometimes they're drunk or have fallen asleep at the wheel, but quite often it's just for a dare."

"Whenever there's a serious accident, you'll always get some people who stop on the hard shoulder, blocking access to the emergency services, in order to take pictures of the carnage, before going contentedly on their way, happy to have a good souvenir of their holidays."

Captain Marthey is proud of the fact that the number of accidents involving injury or death in his sector has been brought down to under 300 a year. The vast majority of calls to his command post, which average 50 a day, involve breakdowns rather than accidents.

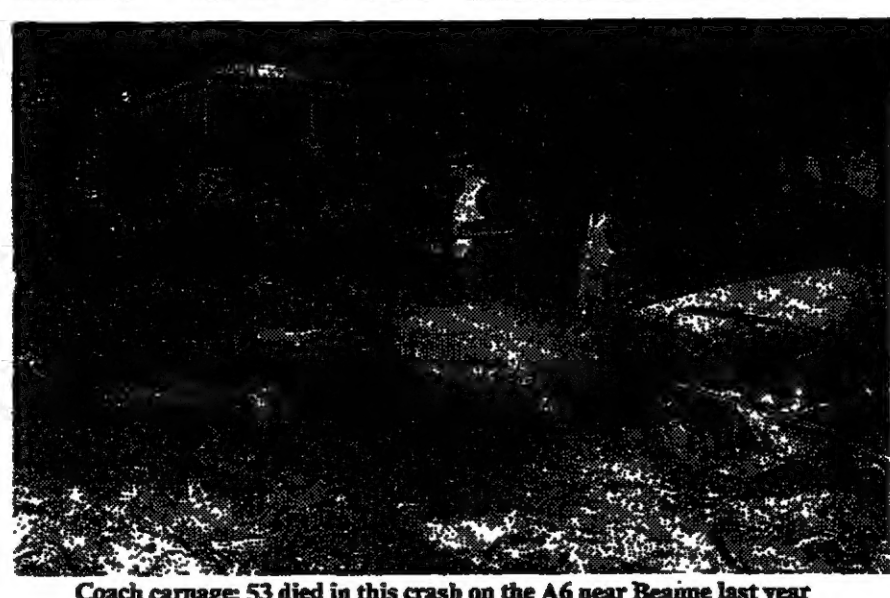
Another significant facet of the CRS's work is that involving *objets trouvés*, and not just inanimate objects: animals, for example, which are left abandoned in the middle of nowhere by their owners, particularly at this time of year, before they go away on holidays; children, who are not infrequently literally forgotten by their parents after a stop at a service station or a lay-by; and even wives.

"We got a call from a woman who had been asleep in the back of a caravan. She had woken up when her husband, who was driving the car in front, stopped to look at something that had gone wrong with the engine. The woman took the opportunity to nip off into the bushes. When she came back, the car and the caravan had gone, and she was left stranded in nothing but her nightie. We eventually traced the husband nearly 300 miles further down the motorway. He hadn't even realized that his wife was no longer with him."

"Another time I found a *cure* with a young girl in the bushes, if you can call that an *objet trouvé*. He was very anxious that I shouldn't make a report. Then there were the two lesbians making love in the back of a car which I had gone to investigate because it was so badly parked in the lay-by: it was I who was overcome with embarrassment, not them. And then there were the two prostitute hitchhikers..."

It was after midnight. Fireworks were exploding in the hot night air as the July 14 celebrations began, and still the traffic streamed on south. Captain Marthey had been speaking without a break for more than four hours. "Ah," he sighed contentedly. "The motorway is a world on its own. For me it's like a living being: sometimes it's asleep, sometimes full of life; always it's fascinating."

● Up to date information on road conditions and traffic flow, and advice on possible alternative routes throughout France, may be obtained through a 24-hour telephone service provided by the Centre Nationale d'Information Routière, Tel: (Paris) 528 6076. More detailed information about conditions in the Greater Paris area may be obtained by calling the Regional Information Centre at 898 9218. These services are provided only in French. The national radio station France-Leser (1829m) broadcasts two English-language news bulletins, including traffic information, each day throughout the summer, 9 am and 4 pm. Drivers who are not actually wishing to go into Paris are advised to avoid the city's "périphérique" wherever possible.



Coach carnage: 53 died in this crash on the A6 near Beaune last year

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Mills and Bomb

Men prefer facts while women prefer feelings, Rachel Billington once wrote; that is why the former read books about war and the latter read fiction, romantic or otherwise. And in her new book *Animals In War* Jilly Cooper confesses that although married to a publisher of 400 military histories, she had read fewer than half a dozen of them. "In the same way that men spurn novels, particularly romantic fiction, women tend to avoid war books, as being an exclusively guts-and-glory male province."

When two of our leading women writers combine to express the same thought, I tend to treat it as received truth. And then my mind wanders to the next question beyond, which is: if it is really true that there is a sharp divide between men's war books and women's romance, is there not some way in which I can make vast sums of money out of this discovery?

From there it is but a short step to the formation of a new publishing house which will issue novels for men and women – romantic military fiction! Moreover's new imprint, which is to be called Mills and Bomb, or perhaps Mills and Bang, will shortly be flooding bookshelves with the initial titles, of which details now follow.

To Call Him Sir, by Angela Distasa.

When Robin joined the platoon, he had already heard the stories about Sergeant Withers. Tough, cynical, sadistic, they said. And yet there was some soft pool of hurt concealed in the sergeant's eyes, which told Robin that there was an altogether more complex person tucked behind those sergeant's stripes than the world knew of. "So you're bleeding Robin-bleeding-Darlington-Smythe, are you?" the sergeant said at their first meeting. "Well, we'll have those bleeding hyphens knocked out of you before you can say hunt ball."

The tears clustered hot on Robin's eyelashes, beneath the whiplash of these cruel words. How I hate him, he thought. Yet before the war was very much older, the two men would find themselves mixed up in a circle of passion, carnage and ammunition shortage which would change both of them irrevocably.

Jungle Johnny, by Elena Samson.

Major-General Bridget Yates, of the Women's Royal Air Corps, was used to interrogating prisoners. But there was something unusual about the man they brought in one day – his crinkly laugh-lines, perhaps, the proud, unteachable look in his eyes or even the way he refused to speak no matter how hard she lashed him with her hand-bag. When he turned out to be Johnny Kapok, the famous roving American reporter, she had an uneasy feeling that their paths were to cross more than once in this hell without food or good cosmetics that women call war.

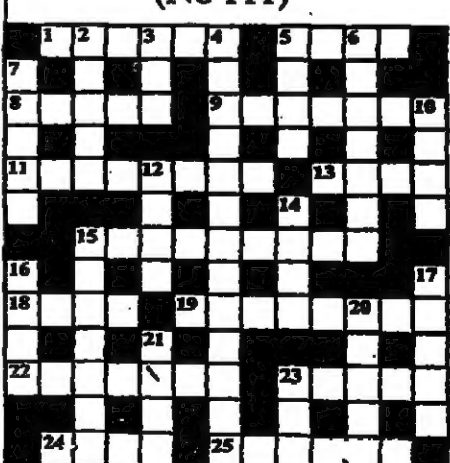
The Mountain Flower, by Iris Ferrage.

A recon in war-torn Afghanistan was just another job to see TV cameraman Max Winton, or so he thought. But he had not reckoned on a meeting with a petting sparkling Ludmilla, a runaway refugee from the occupying Soviet forces. "You can hang around with us if you like," said Max gruffly, "as long as you don't mind carrying the spare camera and the batteries. And don't imagine you'll be getting a slice of our overnight allowances, my little Russian doll."

"Of course not, Max," said Ludmilla, playing with his ear-ring. She had not met men with ear-rings before, especially ones inscribed "BBC News Cameraman Do It Overnight". "Tell me, do you think I could get a job with your Central Office of Information when we get back to Britain?" "We? The COI? Back to Britain? Max thought of his boss at Wood Lane. Would he understand if he returned with a Russian crew member? More to the point, would his wife Theresa? Max decided there and then to ditch Ludmilla at the first opportunity. Little did he realize how signally he would fail, or indeed that there was now a tiny bug fixed to his ear-ring.

(Other titles in preparation: A Third World War Romance by Jean Hackett, Belfast Beauty by Della Driscoll, Yumping Into Passion by Petra Stanley, etc, etc.)

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 111)



- ACROSS
- 1 Snapper (6)
  - 2 Unable to hear (4)
  - 3 Broadcast again (5)
  - 4 Evil action (7)
  - 5 Change (8)
  - 6 Quite good (4)
  - 7 Complicated procedure (9)
  - 8 Inwards (4)
  - 9 Abandon (8)
  - 10 Wood flooring (7)
  - 11 Giver (5)
  - 12 Retain (4)
  - 13 Sewn timber (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Eskimo coat (5)
  - 2 White spirit (3)
  - 3 Easily upset (11)
  - 4 Writing table (4)
  - 5 Synthetic fibre (7)
  - 6 Fifth (4)
  - 7 Indication (4)
  - 8 Contest (4)
  - 9 Regret (11)
  - 10 Become misshapen (4)
  - 11 Noose (3)
  - 12 Scorch (5)
  - 13 Back deformity (4)
  - 14 Badly lit (3)

SOLUTION TO No 110

ACROSS: 1 Handicapped 9 Utopian 10 Neigh 11 Spy 13 Etna 16 Boor 17 Cabala 18 Mule 20 Felt 21 Curate 22 Rink 23 Glim 25 Her 26 Erase 29 Alewife 30 Depth charge

DOWN: 2 Adorn 3 Drap 4 Cans 5 Pony 6 Epitome 7 Supermarket 8 Short temper 12 Pillar 14 Aes 15 Obsolete 19 Linacre 20 Peg 24 Lying 25 Heat 26 RACF 27 Mesa

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## Augustus loses his reputation

Sir Ronald Syme's *The Roman Revolution* (1939) is one of the most thrilling historical works of the century. Beneath his pitiless scrutiny, Augustus, who had tended to go a rather good press, turned into a thoroughgoing despot, ruthless and fraudulent. Last April, to mark Syme's eightieth birthday, a colloquium was held at Wolfson College, Oxford, at which speakers from six different countries took a fresh look at the first Roman emperor.

Augustus (right) claimed to have restored the old constitution in 27 BC, but he emerged from this conference looking more monarchical than ever. Jasper Griffin, in a paper on Augustus's poets, pointed out how they differ from the third century Greek poets, with whom they have often been compared, when they address their master. Callimachus, at the court of the Ptolemys, can venture a risqué allusion to the king's relations with his wife (and sister); that would be unthinkable in Augustus's time. Instead the poets describe him as a semi-divine figure.

The more we look at the Greek precedents, the more novel does Augustus's style of image building appear.

Examining the evidence of architecture and inscriptions, Professor Fergus Millar drew a similar moral. When the ordinary citizen of Rome looked at the massive public buildings put up by Augustus to his own greater glory; when he cast his eye over Augustus's colossal mausoleum; when he turned to the list of the great man's deeds inscribed on bronze tablets beneath it; he just might not have been clever enough (Millar concluded) to realize that he was looking at a republican document.



Syme's own book drew no explicit parallel with more recent times, but few of his first readers can have failed to think of Mussolini. In the age of Mao and Brezhnev the combination of monarchical self-advertisement and repub-

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research  
**ROMAN STUDIES**

lican forms still seems a relevant object of study. Oxford University Press are publishing the proceedings of the conference and hope to have them out by the end of the year.

### Statue find

● Among recent finds at Baiae on the bay of Naples is a quantity of plaster statuary – a rare survival. The detail is of fine quality and it seems clear that these are casts of Greek bronze originals, probably for the copyists who made marble reproductions were big business in the Roman world; now we have new evidence of how the business was organized.

### Drudgery

The year 1982 saw the completion, after 51 years, of the Oxford Latin Dictionary, the biggest and best Latin-English dictionary in existence. But lexicographers do not face redundancy just yet. The immense *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, based at

Munich, was started in 1883; it has now reached the letter P, with N omitted. When Dr Johnson defined the lexicographer as "a maker of dictionaries, he didn't know the half of it."

### Fallacy exposed

Did the Romans acquire their empire in a fit of absence of mind? It has often been held that they were not conscious imperialists; that though they liked loot, slaves and military glory, they constantly conquered foreign peoples without trying to consolidate their rule or their economic power.

In 1979, William V. Harris of Columbia University mounted a controversial challenge to this view. He argued that war was built into the Roman attitude to life; they knew that there were large profits to be made out of empire and their policies were openly expansionist. If successful commanders seem to have pulled their punches, it was because the governing oligarchy would not allow any one individual to become too powerful or acquire too much prestige.

Now some new evidence has been thrown into the argument. It used to be said

that the Romans were not seriously involved in the Greek east before 200 BC. But an inscription from the Greek island of Chios published last year provides for the setting up of a festival of Rome and the honouring of Romulus and Remus; and the letter forms point to a date in the 230s. Some scholars have refused to believe it; perhaps, they say, the stonemason was a particularly old-fashioned character. No doubt the debate will continue.

### Amo, Amas

The future of classical studies will depend largely on the strength of Latin in our schools and universities. Latin has had a modest revival in American high schools in the last few years; more surprising, this renaissance has been inspired by the severely utilitarian "back to basics" movement. A study by R. Mascabionio, an American sociologist, on programmes to teach Latin to inner city children indicates that their power to express themselves in English improved strikingly as a result; research in this country by David Corson suggests similar conclusions.

Richard Jenkyns



## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

### SHORTS

All sorts of shorts are now an accepted part of summer in the city. Streamlined styles make for maximum exposure while the sun shines



Sports Shorts (top). Working out in the street is becoming commonplace. Joggers sprint in city streets and the public participate in open-air exercise classes. Cotton lycra short shorts £19.95. Op-art top £22.99. In turquoise, cerise, aqua, white and black. By Tickets from Harrods. Lillywhites, Simpsons, Jaxxers Night and Day Boutique, Edinburgh and Tickets, 90 High Street, Harrow, Middlesex (E1 p & p).

Action Shorts (above). Tailor-made for fast manoeuvres about town. Cuffed bermuda shorts £18.99 in white, navy, beige by Ally Capellino for Hearts of Oak from Harrods. Lucinda Byrne, Liverpool. Ray-Ban 'Wayfarer' sunglasses £27.50 from Whistles. Red mesh top, £4.95, and studded belt, Fenwick. Sailor cap £9.95 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, WC2. Chain bracelet, Detail. Spotted valise, The General Store, Covent Garden.

Wearing shorts to work is a new idea in this country. Down Under, tailored 'walk shorts' are everyday work wear for men. Here, men turn up at the office in their squash shorts during the heatwave. (Especially disconcerting are city gents' spindly white legs in scrubby gardening shorts and heavy black shorts on the 8.30 London-bound train). Girls who don't want to be told 'this isn't the beach, dear' should choose a well-cut pair of shorts. Long-line shorts in dark colours like navy are more acceptable for city life than beach styles.

Chic Shorts (top left). Crisp cotton shorts with side-buckles £26. Ochre, white, black. Patched top £32, cream, black. Both from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3 and branches. Wooden necklace £48.50 from Michaels. Fry, 47 South Molton Street, W1. Tan leather belt, Warehouse.

Cool Shorts (top left). Side-slit shorts look young and fun for the bar or disco. Khaki heather with beige suede trim £43. Safari-style top £26. By More and More from Studio 49, 49 Market Place, W11. Dash 55, Stevenson Street, Birmingham 2. Chain jewelry, Detail.

Sun Shorts (right). Lunchtime sunbathing in the park has become a national city pastime. Fresh lemon sweatshirting shorts £7.80. Lemon cotton tie-back top with lilac spots £8.20. From branches of Banetton and Tarnato. White watch £22.95, The General Store, WC2. Lace-ups £10, Mooney's, 241 King's Road, SW3 and branches.



Zandra Rhodes is passionate about her garden and her work - at this time of the year in that order.

The creator of exquisite and ethereal chiffon dresses spends her spare time with her feet and hostas planted firmly on the ground. From the unpromising 15 foot square back yard of her west London home, she has fashioned a fairy tale garden as extraordinary as any of her works of art dresses.

"The thing that I find most amazing is that because I did all the wrong things accidentally, I have made it look so huge", she says. "I built these enormous steps in the smallest garden in the world and now I can climb up them like a very grand staircase."

The steps are the focal point of the garden and its first folly. They are covered in a mosaic of mirror glass, made by sculptor Andrew Logan - a personal friend and the creator of the striking Zandra Rhodes accessories.

Over the Cinderella staircase cascades a waterfall of greenery. "All the plants in this garden are green and white," she explains. "This white rose has taken over from the camellias and rhododendrons. I realized that the secret of growing things in a north-facing, sunless garden is to read up about the original environment of the plants. If they come from the Himalayas they are going to survive against my wall. I feel the same about the plants as I do about people who work in my business. If they don't perform well they are out."

Zandra admits that when she moved into the rambling four-storey house eight years ago, she had never nurtured anything but a plastic plant - mostly the arum lilies that she used in one of her best-known prints and that have become the Rhodes symbol.

Purist gardeners would be appalled to discover that the plastic plant is with her still - used along with the real thing. Here is an evergreen plastic fern among a clump of luxuriant stag horn ferns and papyrus; there is a variegated ivy draped across the plastic one that hugs an awkward drainpipe.

"I can't bear to have a bald garden", she says blithely of this unorthodox mix of plastic and potting compost. "I try not to have things that burrow into the brickwork or make the wall damp."

The walls themselves have unexpected treatment. To the left of the narrow backyard are cockle shells (subverted from a fish restaurant) strung along the wall over a trellis that is backed with mirrored glass. To the right are Mexican caryatids, brought from a prop shop and made out of fibre glass - as realistic as the noble fibre glass blackmoors that guard the entrance to her sunken living room.

At the summit of the stairway to the sun, is another bit of Mexican party decor - a glass fibre statue of the rain god Chac (who does not seem to have done a very good job of filling the rainwater butt which she reserves for her more important plants.)

The trees are kept in pots to ensure the right soil and watering conditions. In the

The first of an occasional series on how fashion designers live

## Zandra's magic garden



Zandra Rhodes: plastic palm, rain god statue and a profusion of plants over the mirrored steps

garden there is a glowing red leaved acer and an American dogwood. ("I worked out that if the Americans had such terrible winters, it would stay alive in Notting Hill.")

On the two flat roofs higher up the house are more trees - a collection of fruit trees that makes an urban orchard in the air, and a magnificent palm that does duty as curtains on the guest room balcony. That palm turns out to be a fake.

Zandra Rhodes holds her business together with a mixture of creative energy, design flair and crushing hard work. Her house and gardens are much the same, built on effort and enthusiasm rather than with money.

She now takes in visits to gardens as part of her work schedule. Monet's garden as a treat from Paris. Wisley for the old English roses on the way to a client's wedding. Her garden-

ing was self taught on an aeroplane from the Macmillan Pocket Encyclopedia of Indoor plants.

"I read it right through like a novel and had this sudden realization that plants can make the place look wonderful."

Will all this horticultural enthusiasm find its way into her work? That now includes a perfume (to be launched next year), knitwear for a Scottish

company, embroideries done in India and a costume spectacular for CBS in America of Romeo and Juliet on Ice. "I thought the other day that the garden was looking so wonderful that maybe I should just go out there and do some drawings", she says. "I'm working on flowers at the moment and my new print has turned out to be a Cubist floral."

Photograph by Nick Briggs

### FASHION FLASH

Terence Conran gave birth last week to his latest baby - the revamped, redesigned Mothercare range. While we were still watching the lively presentation and fashion show, another project-to-be was announced: a chain of early teen clothes from the Mothercare group, to be called NOW and opening with five test shops on October 1.

Conran called the Mothercare launch a 'progress report'. Suitably enough, some of the most obvious changes in design and emphasis came in the back-to-school clothes (unleashed in the shops the day that schools broke up for the summer). There are cheerily coloured shoe bags, satchels and sports bags, all shown with the clothes in a free leaflet. (The catalogue now costs 20p).

The general merchandise is colourful and simply designed, although the slide presentation photographed in the conceptual stages looked home how much thought and work has to go into apparently simple products.

The clothing has changed less than I expected, with the motif still rampant over everything from baby stretchies to track suits and the maternity wear very basic.

As a mother of sons, I think that boys are offered a puny selection. But some of the new girls wear is splendid, especially the Jagjags separates in sweat-shirt fabrics and a colourful range of dance wear.

Sexy black bras, scanty French knickers and silky tuxedo suits were the curtain raisers to Marks and Spencer's first-ever formal fashion show for the press.

Having made their statement against the "safe" image of chain store fashion, M and S abandoned their sexy fantasies and settled down to show more everyday fashions, although those included a very good-looking men's dinner jacket (£50) and matching evening trousers (£25). Casual wear is now much stronger, with a sporty workwear gilet (£13.99)

and grey jeans (£16.99) and this colour theme was carried through to classy grey leather trousers (£59.50).

I still find the women's tailoring slightly stodgy, but the country styles - for both sexes - are very stylish, with a selection of craggy Aran knits for women and a man's green cord lumber-jacket (£39.95) that will certainly be bought by women. Acknowledging this transsexual trend, M and S showed their simple men's pyjamas and white towelling robes (£25) on their girl models, who looked far better dressed in their borrowed plumage than in their sexy scanties.

With 40 of his Japanese licences descending on London last week, Hardy Amies still found time to unveil his autumn/winter couture and boutique collections.

The day dress was the star of his new line, designed by Ken Flettwood, which included soft, slim wool dresses in quiet colours like brown and grey. For later day, jewel colours like royal purple, kingfisher blue and jade green spiced up the chic but sombre blacks and graphite greys.

The coat and dress - at its most sophisticated in three-quarter length over a slim crepe cocktail dress - is taking over from the suit as the fashion look for the autumn. Soft evening trousers with a kimono jacket and sequinned T-shirt were an interesting evening style.

Hardy Amies, an indefatigable 74, leaves next week for a promotional tour of the United States where his menswear is a best-selling range. For Britain, he is designing a new range of homewear for Saxon lingerie for next Spring.

Meanwhile, he tells me that the couture workrooms have never been so busy, suggesting that there is a renaissance of couture in Britain as well as in France. I shall be reporting from there on the Paris collections next week.

Margaret Howell  
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Photographed on location at The Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC1. The Barbican Family Festival (8-21 August) features over 150 events from chess tournaments and children's theatre, to art exhibitions and 'Sound Sculpture', thirty stainless steel pieces for the public to play. On-going attractions include the fountains on the Lakeside Terrace, the Sculpture Court on Level 8 and The Conservatory Terrace. The Centre is open 9 am-11 pm (Mon-Sat); noon-11 pm (Sun). Box Office and Information: 628 8785.  
Hair by Karen at Joshua and Daniel Galvin  
Photographs by RUSSELL MALKIN  
Fashion by CHRISTINE PAINELL



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Cheque mates

This newspaper business is paying better and better. Further to my note about the unexpected bonus paid to *Yorkshire Post* staff by the company computer (leading to the finance director for a refund), I now learn that on the same day something similar happened on *The Guardian*. Eight senior editorial staff, including leader writer John Torode and city editor Victor Keegan, a staff representative on the board of trustees, were overpaid by £1,000 each. No sooner had this pleasant surprise been discovered than they were visited by the editor's secretary, begging for cheques to return the money. *The Guardian* journalists do not have trusting natures. Some of them have said they will wait to see whether their pay cheques are cleared first.

## Dry rot

Dr John Green, reader in climatology at Imperial College, London, says the Met Office are "absolutely bonkers". He is not the first of course. His scorn, though, is directed at a Met Office computer model prediction which suggested that the "greenhouse effect" of increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could almost destroy by drought the agriculture of Europe, North America and much of the Soviet Union, while benefitting third world countries with more rain and bigger crops. Such natural justice, hardly happens. "They have conveniently forgotten about absorption on the sea surface", Green says. Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> has increased by 11 per cent since the 1950s, but how apocalyptic this is still do not know.

● J. M. Jerram of *Newbury* thinks it must have been a Freudian slip that made the management of the *Sommerhof Hotel at Gosau* in Austria list a vegetable on their menu as "Jung pees".

## Steeple chase

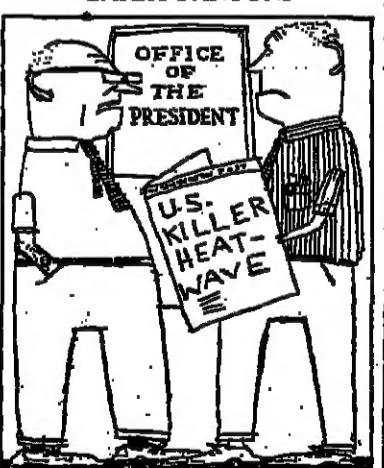
One of London's most beautiful church steeples, that of St Mary-le-Strand, is about to be dismantled as a dangerous structure. The trouble is that iron clamps set in the stone have expanded with corrosion and split whole blocks. Like neighbouring St Clement Danes, St Mary-le-Strand was built in the early eighteenth century by the Aberdeen architect, James Gibbs. The poet laureate, Sir John Betjeman, has written a poem in celebration of the steeple which, though otherwise unpublished, is being given in return for donations to St Mary-le-Strand's appeal fund. Restoration of the steeple is at present expected to cost £225,000. Donald Stenden, that around celebrant of things churchy, will take down the first stone next month.

● A *PHS* reports a *Unigate* milkfloat trundling down a street in sweltering *Stenage* advertising: "The bottle to beat the British winter."

## Silly season

I have received from several sources the malicious suggestion that when Sir Harold Wilson chooses his new title he should follow the precedent set by George Thomas, now Lord Tonyard. No, not Lord Huyton: Lord Scilly.

BARRY FANTONI



Relax, Ronald's told Henry to talk to God about it

## Out of line

John Betjeman's television film *Metroland* was recently shown for the sixth time, and promptly became the subject of a complaint to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. Chorleywood Council took exception to a sequence showing three horses being ridden beside the Metropolitan Line track on common land which, the Poet Laureate's commentary remarked, was better for sport than farming. Riding there was forbidden by by-law, the council complained, and to encourage it was reprehensible. The Broadcasting Complaints Commission does not intend to take the matter any further and *Metroland*'s producer, Eddie Mirzoeff, tells me Betjeman found the whole episode "delightful".

Our neighbours the Scots are not as underprivileged as they were under the new Tenants' Rights Act leases, council tenants in Aberdeen are now allowed to dance in their own homes. In Falkirk tenants are permitted to display election posters in their windows, though only for seven days before polling. And in Caithness tenants can hang out their washing but "shall not otherwise expose to public view any clothes or unsightly objects". It does not say whether that would include the kilt. *PHS*

# Avoiding an Israeli Vietnam

by Shimon Peres

It is time for Israel to begin withdrawing its troops from all of Lebanon and to replace them with military arrangements - provided by the multinational force and the militia of Major Saad Haddad - that assure Israel's security.

Israel's forces are stationed in three distinct regions of Lebanon. In the eastern region, parallel to the Syrian border, the Israeli army faces the Syrian army. Syria is not trying to provoke the Israelis, but it is trying to improve its political and strategic position - by strengthening its ties with the Soviet Union, dominating and manipulating PLO leaders, threatening the Lebanese and making life difficult for Israeli soldiers.

In the central region - the Chuf mountains and the Beirut area - the Israeli forces are caught in the inter-ethnic and inter-party clashes between Christians, Muslims and Druze.

Demographic changes have heightened tension in this region: the Christians have lost their demographic majority, and the other communities are hoping, at least tacitly, that Israeli tanks will settle the discrepancies between the demography and the old constitution based on a Christian majority. But the Israelis can only put out fires; they cannot eliminate the sources of the conflagration.

The southern region, south of the Awali River, is inhabited by a Shiite Muslim majority, some Palestinian refugees and a Christian minority. Major Haddad's forces have succeeded in establishing relative peace

in the region and in preventing the return of PLO terrorists.

The commonly accepted view is that the Israeli presence in the eastern region exerts pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon. However, this very optimistic assumption has not yet been proved, and I doubt it will be.

Even if we agree that Syria is not a Soviet satellite, it is today more than ever dependent on the Soviet Union. And even if we assume that Russia is not interested in direct conflict - neither between itself and the United States nor between Israel and Syria - it is clear that Moscow is not interested in any peace settlement arranged by the US without the Soviet Union. Certainly, Moscow would consider an overall evacuation of Lebanese territory an undesirable American success.

Should the Syrians withdraw, this would also require the withdrawal of the PLO units under its aegis on Lebanese soil (in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli). But as Damascus is pressing for the removal of Yasser Arafat and for full control of the PLO forces, it is doubtful whether Syria will agree to withdraw or encourage the subsequent withdrawal of PLO units. Finally, Syria believes that Israel's present deployment along extended, temporary lines is burdensome to Israel.

Given that Syrian withdrawal is unlikely, why should Israel pull out of eastern Lebanon? I do not know of a single responsible Israeli politician who proposes that we remain on Lebanese soil in the long term. Eventually, no one would remember the reasons that brought

Israel to Lebanon, but all would be aware of our presence on territory that does not belong to us. Lebanon must not become a Vietnam.

Besides, the closeness to each other of the Israeli and Syrian forces and the presence of irregular forces could easily bring about a renewed confrontation - a third round in the war in Lebanon.

What would happen in the field should Israel leave? In my opinion, the Lebanese army and the multinational force must take the Israeli place. According to the understanding reached to the agreement between Israel and Lebanon, the multinational force (in this case, the French) is to patrol the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The multinational force, the government of Lebanon and the government of Israel must make it clear to Syria that the present Syrian front line will be viewed as a red line and that any Syrian movement westward into Lebanon will be viewed as a deliberate escalation.

As for the Chuf mountains and the Beirut area, only the Lebanese can work out rules for coexistence there. In my view it would be best for Israel to withdraw from these two regions as soon as possible, and our American friends should help establish other effective military arrangements in these two areas.

In southern Lebanon, however, Israel is faced with a serious problem. In the last year 500 of our best young men have fallen, and about 2,500 have been wounded, to ensure that Galilee will no longer be shelled by Katyusha rockets. This is a heavy and painful price. We would

naturally not wish to remove our army from the security belt of southern Lebanon without ensuring peace for Galilee. But here again we cannot involve ourselves in a situation in which we attempt to control the lives of another people.

Luckily, in this region as well, there is a reasonable though imperfect alternative: reinforcing the forces of Major Haddad. These forces are composed today of regular units (about 1,100 soldiers) and of a rural militia (about 600 men). The addition of several hundred more soldiers would enable Major Haddad to establish order in the region, while the UNIFIL forces that are already stationed in the area can be concentrated at the entrance to the Palestinian refugee camps in order that no harm should come to them.

The Lebanese army can also help in this region, primarily in the northern part - an arrangement that is already stipulated by the Israel-Lebanon agreement. Israel itself would of course continue to keep an eye on what happens in this area on its northern border. The defence of this region can thus be organized within two to three months, allowing Israeli soldiers to come home without sacrificing Israel's security.

We must pursue deceleration in Lebanon. A temporary arrangement that perpetuates unnecessary military dangers without advancing our political goals serves no one in the long run.

The author is leader of the Israeli Labour Party.

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## Bernard Levin: The way we live now



"Here's another fine mess you've got us into!"

How Garland saw Labour's turmoil in this week's *Sunday Telegraph*

that the Labour Party has now reached a point at which, if Mrs Thatcher accidentally started the Third World War - indeed, if she deliberately started the Third World War - the response of the Opposition's leaders would be to blame one another for it and to use their next party political broadcast for an appeal to the nation to rally round a programme of more nationalization, withdrawal from the EEC and a substantial increase in the powers and legal immunities of the trade unions.

Have you ever, in all your born days, seen anything like the way in which the leading figures in the Labour Party are now reeling about like drunks at closing time, bawling one another off the pavement, vomiting over the passers-by and every now and again raising their voices in unmelodious song? Of course, nerves are frayed after the election defeat, with its 119 lost Labour deposits; of course Mr Foot's abrupt abandonment of the helm (everything in his political life became him like the leaving of it) has meant that the rival contenders for the succession have hardly had time to think about their own tactics, let alone the party's future; of course the *severe cut* in the lifeboat is the fiercer if there is only one cup of water left. But though a man with a headache will certainly experience immediate relief if he cuts his throat, few doctors, however unorthodox their methods, would recommend such action by way of treatment.

It is no use telling them that if two dogs go on fighting long enough over a bone a passing cat will make off with it; the truth is that the struggle over the dying body of the Labour Party, however little significance it may have *sub specie aeternitatis*, seems to have a real meaning for those involved in it. The Labour Party must - now, not later - go in

Mr Hattersley would serve under anybody ('My friend Genghis and I have our differences, but...')

one direction or the other; it must be a modern, outward-looking, fully democratic institution, able to appeal to the voters, perception of their own and the country's interests, or it will be a group of deadbeats and fanatics, its policies increasingly remote from the real world and its attitudes increasingly totalitarian.

It is no use telling them, either, that their West German counterparts once faced a similar choice, chose rightly and in consequence spent more than a decade in office; when Willy Brandt addressed the Labour Party Conference and rashly expressed a belief in a West willing

to resist the Soviet Union some of them shouted "Nazi!" at him.

In fact, it is no use telling them anything now; they are going to "elect" (a fine word, I must say, for the process, riddled with corruption and intimidation, by which they are choosing their leader) a Welsh blatherkite who professes to believe - probably does believe - that the rejection of Labour in June was the result of a failure to put the party's policies effectively to the people, and not at all of any shortcomings in the policies themselves. When Mrs Thatcher contemplates what she will do to Mr Kinnock in the House of Commons, and for that matter up and down the country, her knees must be in danger of going right through the floorboards as well.

And yet, as I say, the fanatics (though presumably not the deadbeats or the Welsh blatherkite) know all this as well as I do. They are willing to compel the party to make the wrong choice, in the belief that if they control the party they will sooner or later stumble across the threshold of government because, say, the Tories have made some huge and unforgivable blunder; whereupon we could expect this country very speedily to become as free as Bulgaria, as rich as Angola and as pleasant as the letters column of *The Guardian*.

What, then, of the rest of them, the ones who want the party to make the right choice? It is not difficult to see what they will do, for it is what they have always done in the past, and it is now more likely, not less, that they will go on doing it. It is being said that Mr Hattersley would after all refuse to serve as deputy to Mr Kinnock, but that is great nonsense; Mr Hattersley would serve under anybody at all, including Genghis Khan ('My friend Genghis and I have our differences, but...'). Screaming Lord Sutch ("...a refreshingly original approach to politics") or the Cambridge Rapist ("I never comment on my colleagues' private lives"), for there is a catastrophe scenario for her time, in which Mr Kinnock, moved hither and thither by the hard-faced thugs in the wings, makes such an appalling shambles of the leadership that the party will turn simultaneously to the Long Knives and Mr Hattersley.

Perhaps, perhaps not. I can contemplate with hilarity the prospects of another two and a half months of the struggle, until the results are announced at the autumn conference, but hilarity comes easily to me because I am not a supporter of the Labour Party. I doubt if many of those voters who still, however illogically, look to it for hope and succour will be laughing by the time October arrives; I doubt if many of the catastrophes scenario for her time, in which Mr Kinnock, moved hither and thither by the hard-faced thugs in the wings, makes such an appalling shambles of the leadership that the party will turn simultaneously to the Long Knives and Mr Hattersley.

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because more chilly. The trick was to be like Brutus:

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up / And say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

What we mean by *catharsis* is something like the purification and balancing of the emotions by vicarious experience, especially through the drama. I do not think that there is any exact translation of it. As you might expect, the term is widely and loosely used in psychotherapy, to mean something like the process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reestablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event which was the first cause of it, and of eliminating it by abreaction.

The last question is: do we need the new word to *cathart*. Je n'en vois pas la nécessité, myself. We already have to "sublimate" if we want to use Freudian English; and to "relieve" if we want something plain and simple. It will be interesting to see whether *cathart* catches on with the trendies.

Roger Scruton

# Waging war on the individual

On July 14, a Turkish diplomat, Dursun Aksoy, was gunned down in Brussels. On the next day a bomb went off in the Turkish Airlines cockpit at Orly, killing six people and injuring many more. In both cases, according to the newspapers, Armenian groups "claimed responsibility" for the outrage.

As a matter of fact, they did no such thing. The Armenians in question wished categorically to assert that they were in no way to be blamed for these deaths, that what had happened was in fact justified retribution, that the crowds at Orly, like Mr Aksoy, were not the innocent victims of atrocity, but "legitimate targets" in a war of just revenge.

This revanchist excuse for bloodshed expresses a peculiar and horrible corruption. But like many forms of moral corruption, it has its origins in sentiments that are inescapable and pure. Those who feel proud of their country may feel rightly proud; and yet they assert, through their feeling, a certain responsibility, which links them equally to their ancestors and to their descendants. Those who accuse a nation of injustice, or praise it for its virtue, likewise acknowledge an idea of collective liability, without which, indeed, it would be impossible to understand either the present world of politics, or the past history of mankind.

It is a small step from these innocent-seeming ideas of collective identity, to the sinful thoughts which animate the Armenian revanchists. For him, the collective responsibility of the Turkish people is born individually by every living Turk. The individual is blamed for actions in which no living individual had a hand, and becomes the butt of an anger which no single person could either soften or deserve. When broad feelings towards a collective become so narrowly focused, their violence is annihilating. The victim is stripped bare of every right, for he is a mere symbol of collective guilt. He becomes an abstraction, who has already ceased to exist in the eyes of his pursuer, and who therefore calls in vain for mercy.

Revanchism is one of many depraved habits of thought which have proved useful in justifying murder. All such habits share the feature to which I have alluded: they turn the individual into an abstraction, so that he may bear responsibility for collective faults. He ceases to be a human being, and becomes instead a type, like the racial degenerate of Hitler, or the "class enemy" of Lenin, Stalin and Pol Pot.

Terrorists often claim to be fighting wars, and to be doing no more than is necessary in war. This is nonsense. War is certainly the natural expression of collective resentment; but it occurs between organized groups, and is fought openly, against a collective enemy. It is possible to fight a war with undiminished respect for the rights of the enemy individual. Indeed, that is the duty of every soldier. But

the terrorist must disregard this duty, and disobey the law of war. His feelings towards the individual are abolished by his loathing of the group, and it is this - rather than his cowardice, cruelty or impenetrable hate - that constitutes his true moral corruption.

There can be collective responsibility only where there is collective agency - that is, only where a group exists which can be praised or blamed for its collective actions. The worst crimes in history have been committed against groups which, because they could not act collectively, could not reasonably be resented. Hence the obnoxiousness of racism. "Races" are not agents, and cannot bear collective responsibility for the faults or actions of their members. People act collectively only through institutions, and whatever a "race" may be, it is not an institution, since no one may join or leave it.

The primary institution in international politics is the state, and it is the state - rather than "the people", "the race", or "the nation" - which bears the burden of collective blame.

This last fact is evident to students of international law, and would be equally evident to everyone, were it not for the fact that the state is too cold, too legal and too inhuman a thing to attract the full fury of human resentments. How much more satisfying it is to punish a people, or a race, than to punish a legal fiction!

The Armenian revanchists claim that - during the strife which preceded the final dissolution of the Ottoman Empire - large numbers of Armenians living in central and eastern Turkey were massacred by Ottoman Turks. The facts are disputed, and it seems probable that many of the Armenian claims are exaggerated. But suppose they are right. Who is to blame?

The answer, I believe, is: "No one living". And that answer is the one that can be rationally supported. The modern Turkish state, which deliberately turned its back on the old Ottoman Empire, no more existed at the time of these events than the individuals who are now gunned down in pointless retribution. And yet the Turkish state is the only collective agency which could possibly bear the guilt.

Of course, such thoughts can do nothing to soften the sentiments of the revanchist, which are necessary to his identity, and enjoyable in themselves, to be modified by reasoned argument. If they should perhaps lead us to ourselves who are really behind the scenes. Who really stands to gain from crimes which jeopardize lives and property of the Armenians, and which paralyze efforts of Turkey to retain effective diplomatic relations with its ally? Certainly not the Armenians who have settled abroad, into lives which are far more comfortable than anything that they might presently enjoy in Turkey.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Alastair Brett

# One way out of the Fleet Street jungle

The dispute which is holding up publication of the *Financial Times* drags on. Twenty-four men are at the core of the argument and they are, in the process, threatening the 27 total of 1,500 jobs. The time for drastic rethinking may be imminent if the pink paper is not to topple into the abyss of company closures and widespread redundancies.

The newspaper industry is devouring ever larger sums from the coffers of otherwise successful conglomerates. Senior executives throughout Fleet Street will clearly have to consider radical new ways of running a labour-intensive production line industry if "free collective bargaining" is not to remain little more than the law of the jungle.

One radical but possible solution to the Russian roulette of pay bargaining in Fleet Street - or any troubled production line industry - would be to put all the assets of a strife-torn or ailing company (the title, the printing presses, vans, building and equipment) into a small asset-holding company which would then lease these assets to the old company which would be left as a self-regulating, labour-intensive publishing company. The old company would then be reconstructed along John Lewis Partnership lines (where power rests with a chairman and board of directors answerable to the workforce) and left to sort out its own pay differentials and manning levels, which would be geared to greater or smaller profits.

By dividing capital and labour into two separate companies and setting up a leasing arrangement between the two, the parent company would have neatly divested itself of the appalling problem of leapfrogging pay claims in a multi-union industry while retaining direct control of its assets. By leaving the work force to regulate itself and elect its own professional management and editorial staff, it would be utilizing some of the best elements in a "management buy-out" but without forcing senior staff to find large sums in order to purchase the company's assets, or leaving itself with the heartache of selling a national newspaper to an untried, untested company.

Central to the continued relationship between the labour-intensive publishing company and the small asset-holding company would be a leasing agreement containing vari-

ous stringent terms and conditions about the quality of the paper, editorial independence, a regular return on the capital leased and finding formulae for the division of the newspaper's revenue among its constituent parts: the work force - journalists, printers and clerical staff - after payment of company's overheads. Breach of any of these conditions would allow the asset-holding company to repossess its assets or stop publication of the paper until the labour-intensive publishing company had put house in order.

But without certain financial guarantees for the fledgling publishing company during a three or five year transitional phase, the Fleet Street unions would almost certainly be violently opposed to such a scheme. However, given careful financial backing and faced with stark choice of participating in a venture or permanent closure even those unions might be persuaded to cooperate in such a venture. Crucial to the whole operation, however, would be need to retain professional management, albeit answerable to the work force, and an incentive-based car structure within the John Lewis style publishing company in order to avoid the stigma of a neo-political experiment like Tony Benn's brave but unsuccessful attempt to save ailing *Scottish Daily News* six years ago by turning it into socialist-oriented cooperative.

Without bold new ideas and far-reaching initiatives, the qual papers of Fleet Street may still feel the pressure if the recession continues. The two-company lease back arrangement offers a possible way out of the industrial jungle Fleet Street. It brings some of the highest-paid printers in the country face to face with the concept of restraint, the art of self-management and the need to adapt in a changing world. At the same time it requires the press barons to reduce their grip on the media, restrict themselves to a limited return on their capital, give financial backing to a brave experiment. If such an experiment were tried, but then failed, the gas would still be there to be sold. If experiment succeeded, and the company leaseback arrangement were made to work, an exciting new world would have been pioneered. British industry.

The author is a solicitor and LE Assistant to The Times.

## Trendies, read on

New words for old/ Philip Howard

been recorded in the latest dictionaries and word-lists of new English.

The second question to ask is: the new word properly and decently derived? The answer is: up to a point, Lord Copper. It would be more correct to write "to cathartize"; but I can see that that might have a medical ring, and would not make the connexion with catharsis.

The next question is: does the new word mean what the writer thinks it means? Now there is a question for you. Catharsis comes from one of the most influential and disputed passages in ancient literature, Aristotle's untranslatable definition of tragedy: "Tragedy is an action that represents a serious attention, complete in itself, and of some amplitude... by means of pity and fear bringing about the *catharsis* of such emotions". Many books could be written, and indeed have been written, about what Aristotle meant

by the principal words in that sentence.

Dr Johnson took *cathartice* in a basic way, with a powerful essay about digestion: "The vermicular or peristaltic motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum..." I do not think that Aristotle meant by *catharsis* purgation in such an extremal way.

Why should we want our emotions to be evacuated like waste products? Aristotle was a physician's son, and he was probably thinking of the conventional medical wisdom of his day, in which *catharsis* meant not purgation in the modern sense, but partial removal of excess humours. A healthy man or woman had a well-balanced idiosyncrasy. Pity was thought of as wet, as in tears, or the centre and left in politics. Fear was thought of as excess of cold. Aristotle opined that old gentlemen are more timid,





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## PARTY IN THEIR POWER

The Parliamentary Labour Party came into being as the Parliamentary expression of organised labour. The Labour Party's relationship with the trade union movement has thus been central to the history of Labour politics. It remains so today with the Party, in its post-election travail, struggling to discover not just a new leader, but a basis for new hope.

For the trade union movement the high point of its relationship with the Parliamentary Labour Party must have been the Labour government of 1974-1976. Mr Foot, the retiring leader, was then Secretary of State for Employment. It was his task to express in legislation the aspirations of the trade union movement. He worked more closely with Mr Jack Jones than any Minister had done before. The thrust of policy during that government was determined largely by Congress House. It was to all intents the trade unions' government; and not a success. That period witnessed a huge increase in inflation, and the experiment petered out in December 1976 with the arrival of the IMF.

None of the four would-be successors to Mr Foot, who have now all written their testaments in *The Times*, has recalled that experiment with any enthusiasm. Only Mr Eric Heffer has suggested that disaster would have awaited the Labour Party if it moved away from the unions.

Labour's relationship with the trade unions has hitherto enabled it to embrace both the aspirations of the organized working class and the tastes of the secular Left. They are not often synonymous, but the party's decline has accelerated as the gap between working class voters and the ethos of secularism has widened.

Each candidate has merits and demerits, but there is a clear

division of philosophy between them. On the one hand, Mr Hattersley and Mr Shore feel that the Party should respond more to the evidence of its falling support by changing its policies. On the other, Mr Kinnoch and Mr Heffer think that the policies are fundamentally sound, but have been badly presented. The first two are thus instinctively set against the system while the second two take as their starting point a basic acceptance of the system.

They are right to do so, since the Labour Party is a system which contains a whole and complicated web of inter-relationships. Its history is less about leaders than about the manoeuvring of groups within it, and the establishment of a ponderous internal structure, which carries its own penalties when a dynamic external political environment cries out for more rapid manoeuvre.

We should not be shocked at the evidence that the Labour Party is still seen by Trade Union leaders as its political form of expression, though we could be shocked at the direction in which some of those sponsors might want to take it. The aspiring leaders should be more concerned at the possibility that the trade union movement will have to reconsider that relationship because its original purpose is no longer being fulfilled. Since the formation of the first Labour government that purpose has gone beyond the demand for mere political expression. The Labour Party thereafter has had to show a realistic chance of gaining power. A tacit understanding between Congress and Transport House usually allowed the politicians the tactical freedom to manoeuvre for power, but the strategic partnership went unquestioned. That cannot be the case now.

After every Tory election victory, commentators tend to

write off the Labour Party. In this aftermath, those predictions look more menacing given the Party's decline from 29.3 per cent of the total electorate in 1979 to a figure of only 19.8 per cent today. That collapse was caused mostly by defections to the SDP. The mistake being made by Labour politicians and trade unionists is to blame those defections rather than to ask themselves why the defection occurred.

In two years' time, when Mr Tebbit's new law will make it necessary for all trade unions to reaffirm the original decision of 1913 in favour of political funds, the 60 per cent of trade unionists who do not belong to the Labour Party might cause some embarrassment to trade union leaders when contemplating that decision, if the Labour Party, who ever leads it, still looks as unprepossessing as it looks today.

Of course the government has the initiative, since voters will only feel the need to search for a viable alternative if there is a general belief that the Conservative policies are not working. That search would normally identify the Labour Party as the traditional alternative grouping.

The danger for Labour now is that, regardless of who leads it, that assumption cannot be automatic even though it still has the appearance of an alternative government in the accepted structure of British politics.

The chance for the Alliance will come if Labour's decline turns into a collapse. Labour's chance to prevent that cannot be found, wholly or even primarily, in the character of any of the four candidates for leadership. It is a process which has to concern all the party's elements, of which the greatest historically and still in practice is the trade union element. The unions have the power to destroy their party utterly; do they have the creative power to inspire it as well?

## RAIDING THE CUPBOARD

For the government to sell £500m extra of shares in British Petroleum, purely to keep its borrowing nearer forecast, is a cosmetic device that should fool no one, and will certainly not fool the financial markets. In strictly economic terms, it is neither better nor worse than borrowing the same amount. Indeed, it has the same monetary effect as funding the extra deficit by an issue of government gilt-edged stock - to avoid recourse to the printing press. It even taps the same £25bn flowing into the big financial institutions for the purpose. Financially, such sales should therefore be treated on their merits as a fund-raising exercise and not pose as an alternative.

There is some logic in spreading the load of borrowing £7bn from a currently sceptical debt market. Building societies, often big buyers of gilt-edged stock, have been hard pressed. The cost of a loan would be more than BP dividends foregone and there is something of a lull before the big privatisation programme starts with British Telecom in autumn 1984.

But a £500m sale has more impact on the share market than the gilt-edged market at a time when booming share prices have encouraged companies to raise £500m in new risk capital last month.

The big institutions, mainly pension funds and insurance companies, put £2.5bn into new UK ordinary shares last year, less than half their investment in

government debt. Investors big or small are not indifferent between stocks and shares. So government share sales are at least as likely to crowd out private firms through lower share prices, as are gilt-edged sales which might raise long-term interest rates.

Indeed, by way of contrast, few industrial concerns have taken advantage of the gap left for them in the debt market. The series of planned transfers to the private sector will provide much more competition for private firms. But for the moment, it must be said, the biggest competition comes from abroad. New figures show that the institutions invested £1.2b in overseas shares in the first three months of this year compared with £500m in UK ordinary shares.

From the point of view of British Petroleum and its relations with its biggest shareholder, the move is equally unimpressive. It matters little today whether the government owns 32 per cent of BP rather than 39 per cent. The state's appointed directors are not there to influence the board in the direction of national policy, as the Rhodesian sanctions episode reminded us. Provided BP remains British, government would exercise strategic control, if need be, by general order rather than shareholder power.

Yet the heart of the matter lies not in economics, not in the mechanics of markets, but in the legitimate suspicion that the Chancellor is taking easy short-

term measures to disguise long-term budgetary problems and delay action to resolve them. As Mrs Thatcher's housewife economics might have it, the Government is selling off the family heirlooms to pay the grocery bills.

The chief grocery bill in question is the estimated £15bn a year budgetary cost of unemployment, which is undermining the Cabinet's most strenuous efforts to keep down public spending, match it with revenue, and stimulate business through low interest rates. The problem seems unlikely to go away, as the latest spending overruns suggest.

When Mrs Thatcher inaugurated her crash monetary policy against a background of high deficits, worsened by the growing world recession, it was both legitimate and desirable to cheat a little with asset sales to try to square the circle and minimize the pain of sky-high interest rates. But assets can only be sold once. There is a large but not endless supply. So this solution is not the right response to a long-running budgetary imbalance.

The City now distrusts an emergency sale of assets in place of borrowing. It feels in principle that this is simply dodging the discipline of markets, which will lend only if government carries conviction in its measures to cut spending, or pays a penalty in the form of higher interest rates. That concentrates the mind far more than reaching in the drawer to find a few more assets to make the figures come out right.

Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan. Together with the Soviet Far East Fleet, this route offers very advantageous rates for goods from Western Europe to Japan or Australia.

Yet this is not the result of greater Soviet efficiency. The Labour productivity of dockers in the USSR is far below Western levels. Soviet railways were in such a deplorable state that one of Mr Andropov's first acts as leader was to sack the Minister of Transport. Soviet ships stock up with subsidized fuel in their home ports and buy minimum quantities at world prices; they are built, repaired and operated on wages far below those prevailing in other countries.

The USSR gains large sums of hard currency with which to purchase advanced technology, and if the merchant fleets and shipbuilders of NATO countries go out of business because of unfair competition, there will be no tears shed in the Kremlin. A quota system to ensure reciprocity or to impose limits on the revenue earned is long overdue.

## British Telecom in private hands

From the General Secretary of the Union of Communication Workers

Sir, Your editorial (July 18) on privatisation and the special reference to British Telecom has failed to follow through the logic of the argument.

Having pointed out that the result will be a private monopoly unable to be made democratically accountable to Parliament, surely you have conceded a major part of the case against such privatisation?

Surely it is no coincidence that British Telecom and now, possibly, the Post Office too, have become targets for the privatisers? They are now both profitable. For the Post Office this represents a remarkable turn-around from the deficits of the 1970s and is testimony to the efforts of all its staff. For British Telecom the explosion of communications opportunities will mean a potential pot of gold for a few lucky private investors.

Both have achieved profitability and met strict Government financial targets, without any help from Whitehall. Indeed, official limitations on borrowing and investment have restricted the ability of both businesses to modernise.

But the Government wants it both ways. When public corporations are profitable they are portrayed as parasites living off the taxpayer. When they are profitable they are sold off. There is almost an in-built incentive to be inefficient.

If your editorial is going to promote the views of the extreme right and advocate privatisation of the Post Office, the unions and management who have co-operated in achieving the significant productivity rises of recent years (4.8 per cent in 1982-83) will take the view we are better off being inefficient.

It is time the public sector was left alone to do its job of serving the public. In the case of the Post Office this means handling some 35 million letters a day and providing a service which, although far from perfect, is the best in the world and operates without state subsidy.

In fact, the Post Office during the year contributed £56m to the Government coffers, thus meeting its imposed target in full. By comparison almost all foreign postal services are subsidised by taxpayers' money.

My members have worked hard to help the Post Office into an efficient, profitable public industry and they will fight tooth and nail if the result of their efforts is the selling off of the business.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN TUFFIN, General Secretary,  
Union of Communication Workers,  
Crescent Lane,  
Clapham, SW4  
July 20.

## Mad Hatter policies

From the Acting High Commissioner for Zimbabwe

Sir, John Liddington's arguments (feature, July 19) on governments chosen by people, on planless economies and on homogeneous societies are utopian and academically weak.

The age-old disagreement on the "nature of politics", which Liddington acknowledges, results from the fact that no political philosophy is universally acceptable. He, as a political scientist, is entitled to his own definitions of politics and democracy. But they are not universal and cannot be imposed on the people of Zimbabwe. What Liddington is prescribing for Zimbabwe is a tribal conflict. This is highly objectionable.

Liddington's crime is not the weakness of his argument but the fact that he distorts the Zimbabwean political situation in a vain attempt to make his argument plausible. When ZANU-PF won a landslide victory in 1980 it could have formed a purely ZANU-PF government. It could have immediately imposed a one-party system.

But - open your eyes and see - it went much further than Liddington's limited concept of democracy. It invited other political parties to join the Government and allowed them to elect members to Parliament and oppose the Government. The people will vote and decide whether or not they want a one-party system.

Already merger talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU are under way. One-party system will come to Zimbabwe through democracy and persuasion.

Yours faithfully,  
M. S. KAJESU,  
Zimbabwe High Commission,  
429 Strand, WC2.

## Calling to account

From Mr John Parry

Sir, It is fascinating to watch Mr Roy Hattersley adopting in July such Liberal-SDP Alliance policies as an incomes policy, a coherent plan for investment and continued membership of the European Community, after having so fervently opposed them in June.

What will August bring? Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PARRY,  
14 Castlegate, Richmond, Surrey.

## Relatively speaking

From Mr Richard Walker

Sir, Long ago we were taught that the whole is "But whom say ye that I am?" (Philip Howard, July 19) was emphatic rather than interrogatory; somewhat like (if one may say so) "Moi, de Gaulle", or that famous occasion in Rheims when the culprit, being revealed, the monks and friars, heedless of grammar, all cried "That's him!"

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD WALKER,  
Surrey Cottage,  
62 Malvern Road,  
Arundel, West Sussex.

## Economic upturn without inflation

From Professor Roy Gregory

Sir, "No one knows", observes Professor Wynne Godley (July 20), "what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance it would accelerate again". This prospectus surely does less than justice to the hidden, though not particularly well hidden, rationale underlying the Government's overall strategy.

Why should inflation accelerate if there were a sustained recovery? In part, presumably, because under conditions of fuller employment trade union bargaining power is enhanced and employees are in a position to exert increased pressure on employers.

The answer to that problem is to anticipate it; you modify the law so as to diminish union control over the supply of labour, make picketing less effective, curtail immunities, and reduce the influence of their more militant members. And, unlike the Wilson and Heath governments of the late 1960s and early 1970s, which sought to limit the power of organized labour at a time when the unions were at the height of their strength and self-confidence, you take full advantage of their current weakness to truss them up when they are least able to resist.

Of course, this strategy for achieving economic recovery without inflation is, of itself, itself, provide a permanent solution, since a future Labour government might repeal the recent and proposed changes in trade union law. This possibility cannot be ruled out. But it can be significantly reduced by including within the package of statutory changes new requirements, the effect of which will almost certainly be to diminish the financial support the unions can give the one

## Afghan conflict

From Mr M. A. Naim

Sir, As an Afghan, I would like to comment on the report in *The Times* (July 11) that the "jigsaw of an agreement" on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was missing a "wholly crucial piece" - an indication by the Russians of the schedule they have in mind for withdrawal.

The question at issue is the armed uprising of the Afghan nation against circumstances created by the Soviet intervention in our country's internal affairs and subsequently her naked invasion.

The nature of this question is purely political. The problems of refugees or any other human factors are its aftermath. Any attempt to resolve the aftermath without serious consideration to the core of the conflict is fruitless, unjust, irrational, and unyielding of any positive results.

The confronting sides of the Afghan conflict - Russia, and the entire people of Afghanistan - are not represented at the Geneva indirect talks. The Karmal regime has neither the authority nor the ability to represent the Afghan nation.

Without consultation, consent and participation of the Afghan nation through their elected representatives, any solution imposed or guaranteed by outside interests is

## Divorce reform

From Mr Martin Meads

Sir, The letter from retired County Court Judge Lyall Wilkes (July 14) illustrates very well the judicial prejudice and irrationality which have brought the law to its present unsatisfactory and unjust state.

In arguing for the retention of the present male ticket for life principle, Judge Wilkes talks of "the husband who made his marriage vows for life" being "allowed or encouraged to free himself of all obligation to his wife after the wife's period of rehabilitation is ended". He goes on to deplore the possibility that a divorced husband might be allowed "to pretend that his mistake never happened or should have no unpleasant long-term consequences".

All this might be to the point if the principles on which matrimonial provision is awarded were fault-based. It might then be proper for the court to say to the husband: "You have behaved badly and now we are going to make you pay".

The fact is, however, that since the Court of Appeal decision in *Wachtel v Wachtel* in 1972, the courts have said that, in general, the conduct of the parties is not to be taken into account in deciding what financial provision should be made in divorce cases.

What is offensive to the majority of people is that the divorced wife retains her male ticket even if it was her conduct which brought about the breakdown of the marriage and the husband had behaved impeccably.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN MEADS,  
Old Rectory,  
Haddiscoe,  
Norwich,  
July 14.

## Solicitors' charges

From Mr N. S. Price

Sir, One point in particular made by the President of the Law Society (July 15) deserves further comment. Mr Hewson says that solicitors provide a "broad range of services for both rich and poor". This is not entirely accurate.

At one end of the scale large and prosperous firms of solicitors provide excellent and expensive services to the City and to industry; at the bottom end some firms and neighbourhood law centres provide services to the underprivileged for significantly lower rewards, and gradations of levels of service and cost lies in between.

So far as the poor are concerned, particular problems present themselves: firstly the unsurprising

political party which, in office, might indeed bring in new legislation designed to restore their bargaining power.

It may well be, of course, that nothing else curbs trade union power as effectively as does unemployment. In face of market forces legal constraints may prove ineffectual. But to imply that the Government has no strategy for dealing permanently with the problem of recovery-generated inflation is not to see the picture whole.

Yours faithfully,  
ROY GREGORY,  
Department of Politics,  
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences,  
University of Reading,  
Whiteknights,  
Reading,  
July 21.

## From Mr V. D. Dennison

Sir, "The private sector had borne the brunt of the recession and made significant cuts in manpower and substantial improvements in productivity" (report of CBI statement, July 21).

These significant cuts in manpower are then transferred to the Government's unemployment payroll. Is it any wonder that "Government spending's share of the nation's total output had risen from 41 to 44 per cent"? And if Government's spending is cut, who is going to buy the products of our wonderfully efficient industry - the robots who make them?

Your very puzzled one-time graduate of LSE,  
VIC DENNISON,  
Heathcote,  
The Bath,  
Churchill,  
Bristol,  
Avon,  
July 21.

doomed to failure. The people of Afghanistan did not create the present conflict and they have no obligation to take the first step towards a political solution.

If the USSR prefers any political solution, she should take the first positive step in this direction by withdrawing her troops totally and unconditionally. She should pledge not to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs; cease to support the Karmal or any similar regime in Kabul, and respect the right of the Afghan nation to determine its political, social, economic and cultural destiny.

If a political solution to the Afghan question through the UN is desired, then the present procedure should be altered. Its international dimensions require an international conference, under the auspices of the UN. Participants at the conference, (as proposed by Mr Pazhwak, a former veteran Afghan diplomat) should be representatives of the people of Afghanistan, permanent members of the Security Council, Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, and a number of member nations of the UN from all continents, with special regard to the non-aligned and Islamic countries, under the good office of the UN Secretary General.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. NAIM,  
103d Greencroft Gardens, NW6,  
July 14.

tendency of solicitors to concentrate themselves in areas of greater prosperity, and secondly the failure of many to appreciate their rights and to seek advice from lawyers in the first place. As Lord Justice Mathew once said, Justice, like the Ritz, is open to all, but the advent of legal aid has not meant that this aphorism has lost its force. For many a subsidy would not make the Ritz any more accessible or welcoming.

In the long term what is obviously required is a national legal service providing a floor of rights in respect of various legal services for all, through an expanded network of law centres, to be financed from taxation. This idea must await, no doubt, the resources and the will to achieve it. It is probably anathema to the Law Society who are after all the solicitors' trade union, much as the National Health Service was to the BMA, the doctors' trade union, and no doubt for similar reasons.

Plus ça change... Yours faithfully,  
N. S. PRICE,  
University of Buckingham,  
Buckingham,  
July 15.

## Crime and punishment

From Sir John Dilke

Sir, When we were very young we were told that in the old days when prisons became overcrowded the judges were sent into the provinces with commissions of gaol delivery. We understood that to mean that when the judges reached their destinations they divided prisoners into three categories: (1) those who had better remain; (2) those who had better be released; and (3) those who had better be despatched to the next world.

We should not lightly disregard the practices of those ages, for they did produce Magna Carta.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DILKE,  
Ludgate,  
Eckington,  
Sussex,  
July 16.

From Dr George Bailey  
Sir, It is understandable that some new MPs are now accused of deception. Within weeks of pledging support for capital punishment and so being selected as Tory candidates, they have voted against the death penalty. Rightly they have faced strong calls for compulsory re-election - as practised by Labour.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE BAILEY,  
Members' Lobby,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
July 19.

## Night thoughts on farm noise

From Mr Richard Maslen

Sir, It would be interesting to know how long Mr Bertram (July 22) has been living in his present home, but it is a reasonable assumption that the farmland next door pre-dates his house. It is a corollary of living within 25 feet of an arable field that, for a very few hours per year there will be disturbance from some more or less noisy and dusty cultivations and harvesting. Presumably the purpose of harvesting the rape seed at night was to make the most of the fine weather before it broke.

Millions of people live a similar distance from roads, railways or factories where there is noise and dirt and atmospheric pollution all or most of the time. Mr Bertram should appreciate that farming is also an industry, not just a picturesque backdrop, and involves certain energetic operations. Like other industries, farming has also to be profitable to survive.

Generally speaking, farmers are reasonable people who wish to maintain good relations with their neighbours. The fact that Mr Bertram's neighbour was prepared to forgo night harvesting in deference to his wishes indicates this. Is it not up to people who choose to live next door to farms to accept that brief spells of reasonable disturbance are an essential accompaniment of the peace and beauty which reigns during the rest of the year?

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD MASLEN,  
Director of Information,  
The National Farmers' Union,  
Agriculture House,  
Knightsbridge,  
July 22.

## Beresford Hope silver

From Mr Lewis Massey

Sir, As a footnote to Roger Boyes's article (July 8), and Mr C. M. James's letter in *The Times* today (July 18), it may be of interest to record that the Buenos Aires cup itself, together with two or three silver-gilt ice buckets, and some silver entrée dish covers, were in fact resold to the Embassy by a Polish "dealer", who came to the Embassy in the autumn of 1946.

As the only member of the Embassy staff who was bilingual in English and Polish, it fell to me to conduct negotiations with the man under the guidance of Mr (now Sir) John Russell, the Head of Chancery, and the Ambassador, Mr Victor Cavendish-Bentinck.

From some notes in my possession I see that the man demanded \$1,000 for the lot, not an excessively large sum in days when the pound was worth \$4. The Ministry of Public Building and Works, the legal custodian of embassy furniture, readily agreed to the figure demanded.

However, even before the money changed hands, the dealer asked me to collect the items from his flat, but to come alone and after dark. I well remember the evening in late November, 1946, when I drove through the pitch dark streets of Warsaw (most of which was in ruins after the ravages of the Warsaw Rising and its aftermath) to a flat in a comparatively undamaged part of the city near Okęcie airport.

All went smoothly, and I brought the items (all of them in surprisingly good condition) back to the Embassy. Yours faithfully,  
LEWIS MASSEY,  
20 Orchard Road,  
Groombridge,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent,  
July 18.

## BR's conversion study

From Sir Alfred Sherman

Sir, Your Transport Editor writes (July 19) that Sir Alan Walters and I are "generally regarded as enemies of the railways". This is utter nonsense. How can anyone, least of all a former head of the World Bank's transport section, be an enemy of a transport system? And how can anyone in his right mind believe this? Had your correspondent the professional gumption to get in touch with me before writing, he would have learned that our objective is the optimization of resource allocation, with BR playing its part.

Your correspondent does Sir Peter Paton an injustice in suggesting that the aim of this study is to "defuse the issue" - i.e. dissimulate. The group's aim is to ascertain whether practicable schemes can be worked out which would produce relief roads to the benefit of passengers, hauliers and the public suffering from congested streets, without detriment to necessary rail services. We hope to succeed.

Yours faithfully,  
ALFRED SHERMAN,  
10 Gerald Road, SW1,  
July 19.

## Intimations of mortality

From Mr L. A. Latham

Sir, I wonder how many of your male readers of my (1913) generation have had to steel themselves in shops against the iron kindness of the slightly younger (but quite wonderful) wife?

In the manner of their kind, they march us unwillingly into various emporia to see us fitted into coats, trousers and the like, and stand back with pride to declare sepulchrally, "That should see you out".

Such doom-laden suggestions are perhaps merely a speciality of the rightly thrifty but devoted Yorkshire spouse, but family doctors, and even undertakers, ought perhaps accompany the condemned on such occasions?

Yours sincerely,  
L. A. LATHAM,  
49 Scarsdale Villas, W8,  
July 18.

## RED BOTTOMS ON BLUE WATER

It is high time that the major trading nations agreed on a united policy to deal effectively with the problem of cut-price Soviet transport. It might seem absurd to claim that the USSR threatens the West by offering to deliver goods more cheaply than privately owned shipping companies, but Soviet undercutting of commercial shipping rates is not, in fact, an argument for the benefits of state control and large-scale, centralized operations.

Certainly the scale of Soviet merchant shipping is impressive. In two decades the USSR has increased its tonnage six times, rising from fourteenth place to sixth in world ranking - surpassing the United States - and in actual numbers can claim to have the largest merchant navy in the world. Nor can the thoroughness of state control and centralization be doubted. The Minister of the Merchant Fleet, Timofei Guzenko, and Minister of Shipbuilding, Mikhail Egorov, cooperate closely under Politburo direction with Admiral Gorskoy of the Soviet Navy.

Particularly significant is the growth in the number of roll-on-roll-off vessels and "lash" freighters which can store fully loaded barges in their holds, avoiding the need for major port installations. Both types are highly suitable for military operations, unloading tanks and landing craft with considerable gains in speed and surprise. Fishing boats and oceanographic research vessels contribute substantially to Soviet military intelligence gathering. Naval strategists in Moscow were greatly impressed by Britain's use of merchant shipping in the Falklands operations, but have themselves developed precise plans for the wartime role of each Soviet vessel, which go far beyond makeshift British efforts.

Soviet nuclear-powered ice-breakers now keep the Northern Sea Route open for longer periods than ever before. The Trans-Siberian railway which already takes much business from Western shipping companies, is now being extended with the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway running north of Lake Baikal to the





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 25: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Gala Charity Concert at the Hexagon, Reading.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 25: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, held in aid of the International Council of Museums Foundation.

### Luncheons

**British Council**  
July 25: Mrs J. M. Mitchell, Assistant Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Professor R. E. Corbett.

**Royal Overseas League**  
The chairman, Sir David Scott, and members of the central council of the Royal Overseas League entertained at luncheon yesterday at Overseas House the High Commissioner for Uganda and Mrs Arora.

**Weavers' Company**  
The Bailiffs, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Weavers' Company entertained members of the livery and their ladies at luncheon yesterday at the Savoy Hotel.

### Memorial service

**Professor L. P. Pugh**  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Professor Leslie Pugh was held yesterday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Horsted Parva, East Sussex, Canon C. J. Peters, who officiated and gave an address, was assisted by the Rev Simon Holland, Dr Peter Storie-Pugh, son, read the lesson. Other readings were given by Professor E. J. Southey, Cambridge University School of Veterinary Medicine, and Mr Alastair Porter, Secretary and Registrar of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr G. E. Gamble, chief legal adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be the 1983 Wilkinson "sword of peace" for sustained and imaginative humanitarian and charitable efforts.

Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened ICOM '83 the International Council of Museums, 19th General Conference, at Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
July 25: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, today opened the Cheshire Home and carried out other engagements in Jersey.

Mrs Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent will host a lunch for President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast at Lancaster House on Friday.

**London Metal Exchange**  
After his official visit to the London Metal Exchange, the Lord Mayor, Sir Anthony Joffe, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Allan Davis and the City Marshal, Colonel J. R. L. Howard, was entertained at luncheon at the Grosvenor Club by the chairman, Mr P. G. Smith, and directors of the exchange. Other guests included Alderman Sir Peter Gadsden, Alderman Christopher Rawson and Mr Ted Jordan, vice-chairman of committee, LME.

**Reception**  
Christie's, Mr J. A. Floyd, chairman of Christie's, and Mr Simon Birch were hosts at a reception held at Fishmongers' Hall last night to mark the opening of Christie's new office in the City of London at 10 Copthall Avenue, EC2.

**Church news**  
Latest appointments include: The Rev J. M. Allen, Vicar of St Mary, Bournemouth, and Canon of St Mary's, Bournemouth, to be the 1983 Wilkinson "sword of peace" for sustained and imaginative humanitarian and charitable efforts.

### Church news

The Rev J. M. Allen, Vicar of St Mary, Bournemouth, and Canon of St Mary's, Bournemouth, to be the 1983 Wilkinson "sword of peace" for sustained and imaginative humanitarian and charitable efforts.

### Finningley award

RAF Finningley, South Yorkshire, one of the force's main training stations, has been awarded the 1983 Wilkinson "sword of peace" for sustained and imaginative humanitarian and charitable efforts.

### Science report

## Adding the human touch

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Although progress has been made in developing computers with a limited form of speech, scientists are a long way from making a machine that mimics even a modest range of human conversational ability. In fact, they are still trying to make the voice sound more human.

However, there are research groups in which electronic engineers, mathematicians and experts in linguistics are collaborating to find out how to convert into a computer program such speech complexities as phonemes (small blocks of words that form sounds) and prosody (the intonation changes in pitch, intensity and timbre that colour the words themselves).

The latter characteristic would determine whether the voice was male or female and the local dialect being imitated.

A review of the research into the use of microcomputers for analysing the components of language and speech, as a precursor to

building machines that can talk or sing with human naturalness, is contained in the monthly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Science* 82.

Professor Jonathan Allen, a research worker at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that although computers continue to become faster and more powerful, they can speak only when told explicitly and precisely how. Therein lies the difficulty, Professor Allen says: "We speak, we hear, yet we understand how so poorly."

English learners how to link combinations of about 45 phonemes to create more than 200,000 words. Yet speech synthesis is still in its infancy. Link strings of phonemes together produces the mechanical and stiff sounds which are becoming commonplace on machines such as video games and automatic vending machines.

### Forthcoming marriages

**Mr F. Brann**  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Mr Benedict Brann, and Mrs Mary Margaret Smith, of Lyndhurst, South Australia, and Lucinda Maria, only daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, of Rectory Farm, Stanton St John, Oxford.

**Mr N. S. G. Smith**  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Roy and Dame Margaret Smith, of Hove, Sussex, and Mrs Mary Leyburn, North Yorkshire, and Lavinia, youngest daughter of Mrs V. B. MacArthur, of Shaverton Hall, Daventry, Northants, and the late Captain D. J. MacArthur.

**Mr El-H. H. Abdelhak**  
The marriage between El-Hachemi Hamid, son of M and Mme A. Abdelhak, of Algiers, and Deborah Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Barwell, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, will take place in Algiers on August 3.

**Dr P. Carnochan**  
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs E. Carnochan, of Derby, and Jennifer, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. I. Maitland, of Plymouth.

**Mr C. J. Dickson**  
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Dickson, of Clayton Cottage, Preston, Lancashire, and Kathryn Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hodgson, of 7 Leadon Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.

**Mr S. M. Dixon**  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr T. S. Dixon, and Mrs I. Thomas, and Kate, elder daughter of Group Captain and Mrs K. G. Lewis.

**Mr J. N. Morris**  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Mr Colin Morris and Mrs Hedwig Morris, of 32 Bd Henri IV, 75004 Paris, and Ginny, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Hills, of Camphill, Chiddington Causeway, Kent.

**Mr H. T. P. Mullens**  
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of the Rev J. L. and Mrs Mullens, of Tonbridge, Wells, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Dampney, of Cranborne, Dorset.

**Mr R. S. Taylor**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Ribbeck, of Chester, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Schilz, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

**Mr N. R. C. Ribbeck**  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Ribbeck, of Chester, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Schilz, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

### Latest wills

**Earl of Mount Edgcombe**, of Torpoint, Cornwall, after a further grant of probate, left estate totalling £2,202,507.  
Mr Brynmor Evans, of Maesycwmmer, Hengoed, Mid Glamorgan, weights and measures inspector, left estate valued at £53,628 net. He left personal legacies totalling £7,500, his British Savings Bonds to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "as a gift to the nation", and the residue of his property equally between the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the NSPCC.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):  
Ayes, Lady, of Surbiton, Surrey, widow of Sir Reginald Ayes, £64,913.  
Barrington Baker, Dorothy Mary, of Pyrford, Woking, Surrey, £263,830.  
Ellis, Mr Frank Oswald, of Liphook, Hampshire, £13,476.  
Ingleby, Mr John Ronald, of Milbury Heath, Falfeld, Gloucestershire, £405,728.

### Marriages

**Mr N. W. A. Goddard**  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. W. H. Goddard, of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, and Catherine, younger daughter of the Rev H. F. and Mrs Knight, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

**Mr C. A. Gregory**  
The engagement is announced between Clive Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Gregory, of South Molton, North Devon, and Michelle Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev D. B. and Mrs Jones, of Blandford Forum, Dorset.

**Dr R. J. W. Henry**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. W. Henry, of Peatsh, South Glamorgan, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. P. H. Harty, of Biddenden, Bedfordshire.

**Mr R. A. D. Mannings**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Mannings, of Alden, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C. R. McMillan, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

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### Marriages

**Mr D. M. C. Wintle**  
The engagement is announced between David Michael Charles, son of Mr Roger Wintle, of Teignmouth, Devon, and of Mr C. D. S. Wintle, of Cranbrook, Kent, and Rosemary Anne, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs E. D. Hym, of Walsdale, Cumbria.

**Mr J. G. Inglefield**  
The marriage between Mr Jack Inglefield and Mrs Joan Lawford took place quietly on July 23, 1983 at St Mary's Church, Wincfield, Hampshire.

**Mr J. A. Newnham**  
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, at St Margaret's, West Hants between Mr Jonathan Newnham and Miss Fiona Margaret Anne Hunter Christie.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Catherine Christie, Miss Bridget Newman and Sophie Eddowes. Mr Robert Clement Jones was best man.

A reception was held in Worth Abbey.

**Mr M. N. Snowman**  
The marriage took place in New York on Monday, July 11, of Mr Michael Nicholas Snowman, 4 rue du Parc Royal, 75003 Paris, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Kenneth Snowman, and of Mrs E. E. Snowman, and Miss Margo Rouard, of Paris, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edmond Rouard, Romans, France.

**Mr R. S. Taylor**  
The marriage is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Ribbeck, of Chester, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Schilz, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

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### Birthdays today

Sir Peter Carey, 60; Lord Champion, 86; Mr Vitas Gerulaitis, 29; the Right Rev W. P. Gilpin, 81; Mr Mick Jagger, 40; Miss Barbara Jefford, 53; Mr Stanley Kubrick, 55; Sir Richard Miller, 79; Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP, 53; Sir Frank Price, 61; Sir Derek Riches, 71; Miss Bernice Rubens, 55; Professor Sir John R. S. Taylor, 60; Lord Taylor, 60; Mr M. H. W. Wells, 56.

### University news

**Awards and appointments**  
The following awards and appointments were announced by the University of Oxford:

**Professor Rainer W. Güllery**, (BSc, PhD London), professor of pharmacology and physiological sciences, Chicago University, has been appointed to the chair of anatomy at the University of Oxford.

**Wadhwa College** has elected Rear Admiral J. P. Edwards, to an official fellowship as domestic bursar from January 1, 1984.

**Edinburgh**  
Dr Peter N. Wilson has been appointed to the chair of agriculture and rural economy and principal of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, in succession to Professor Noel Robertson, who retires on December 31.

**Dr Andrew Miller** has been appointed to the chair of biochemistry from a date to be arranged.

**London**  
Queen Mary College, University of London, has been awarded a grant of £43,000 for the study of the function of T lymphocyte subpopulations in patients with solid malignant tumours to Mr T. W. J. Lister, Dr R. K. Jordan and Mr R. M. Taylor.

**Birmingham**  
The North of England Cancer Research Campaign has awarded a grant of £43,000 for the study of the function of T lymphocyte subpopulations in patients with solid malignant tumours to Mr T. W. J. Lister, Dr R. K. Jordan and Mr R. M. Taylor.

**Newcastle**  
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### OBITUARY

## M. GEORGES AURIC Composer of ballets and film scores

Georges Auric, the French composer of ballets, film scores, incidental music, and songs, died on July 24 in Paris at the age of 84.

He was born at Lodève on February 15, 1899, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire and with Indy. He made his debut as a composer when he was 15 with a series of songs. Then, in 1919, he contributed to the *Album des six* which marked the formation of Les Six, of which he was a prominent member. It led to a reaction against Wagnerism, and proposed a return to a clarity of form and a sense of humour.

During the 1920s, he was connected with the Ballets Russes, and wrote several scores for Diaghilev, most significantly *Les Matelots*. By the 1930s, he was already in demand as a composer of incidental music to plays and of film scores. Notable among the latter were his seminal work on *Le sang d'un poète* of Cocteau, who was a lifelong friend, and on *Clair's A nous la Liberté*. At the same time he did not neglect abstract music, and his Piano Sonata of 1930-1 shows the beneficial influence of both Stravinsky and the atonists.

From 1962 to 1968 he was general administrator of the French Opéra and Opéra Comique, and did much to revive both houses.

He was a member of the French Legion of Honour, and several times president of the French Society of Music Authors, Composers, and Editors.

After the war he settled down to journalism, contributing a weekly article to both the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Evening Standard*; his weekly contributions to the *Sphere*, written under the pen-name "Old Stager" were a remarkable indication of his powers. He did these weekly, without a break, for 36 years, and they were composed without the stimulus of London chatter but in the reflective quiet of his country home - first in Sussex and then in Hampshire. These contributions were deservedly admired and when he was 79 and the *Sphere* ended, he was found in his lamentation that the horse which he had ridden with such verve and skill should have dared to bolt from the race carrying its rider with it.

His books included a delightful sketch of the surrealist painter Salvador Dalí, and a biography of the 14th Lord Cawdor, which was one of the "Flying" *Duchess of Bedford* and a family novel *The Trial Stone*. He was chosen to write the personal life of King George VI; this came out in 1941, and he accepted philosophically the damage to the book's commercial fortune done by the war. None the less it was awarded the J. T. Black Memorial Prize.

By nature he was a countryman - his recreation was shooting which he enjoyed till almost the close of his life. He was chairman of the Bench at Midhurst for many years and was also chairman of the Jan Austen Society. He married in 1919, and had two daughters, and a son. He was made CVO in 1941.

Chill penury, which is often overlooked as a powerful force in the lives of the professional classes in the nineteenth century, greatly affected his early days. His father abandoned a probably profitable career at the Bar for the security of the inland revenue, and there were no luxurious superfluities for his large family. John Gore went to Radley and to Trinity College, Oxford where he formed a lifelong friendship with Sir Alan Lascelles.

He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1909 but his prospects were interrupted by the war, in which he served with The Bedfordshire Yeomanry. Before 1914 he belonged to a famed circle of later Edwardian youth and this inspired a happy little satire *The Silly Season* which was published in 1910 followed by *The Barmecides Feast* charmingly illustrated by Arthur Rackham. In later life these early experiences coloured his *Edwardian Scrapbook* which, as he explained was not designed just "to delight

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A young visitor to the Sound Sculpture exhibition at the Barbican Centre, London, testing one of the unusual pieces designed by the French brothers Bernard and François Baschet. The free exhibition, part of the centre's Family Festival, is open until August 21. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Law Report July 26 1983 Privy Council

# When liability under general average accrues

**Castle Insurance Co Ltd and Others v Hongkong Islands Shipping Co Ltd**

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oak



# THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits current shows in Edinburgh

## Spirited reactions to the lure of London



Orchardson's *Her Mother's Voice* (exhibited 1888): an anglicization all too successful?

Consistency in inconsistency: Knox's *In the Cafeteria of the Stedelijk* (1914)

Master Class  
National Gallery of Scotland

The Edinburgh Group  
City Art Centre

Jack Knox  
Fruitmarket

ut upon, ignored or merely ambitious beyond the confines of their immediate society, Scottish artists in the nineteenth century added to head southward in search of fame and fortune. Or, if they did not, they were very likely to be left out of the history books and so virtually forgotten, even in their own country. If the same, they were usually named first in Scotland, and their work takes on new significance if seen in the context of their training, their early background and the art they left behind. A painter such as Orchardson, for example, quite deliberately took himself to London when he was 30 and courted success at the Royal Academy; for the last 33 years of his life he even avoided altogether the sort of Scottish (and often Scotch) subjects which had obsessed him when young, and did everything to seem just another, though exceptionally well patronized, English artist. And yet, for all that, he remained very much part of the distinctively Scottish tradition splendidly celebrated in the National Gallery of Scotland's major new exhibition *Master Class: Robert Scott and his pupils* (until October 1).

I begin with Orchardson because, to judge by his paintings, he is probably the best-

known, indeed the only really familiar, name in the show; his anglicization was all too successful perhaps. But, if the other names in the show may ring no particular bells, the images frequently do - at any rate to those old enough to remember popular history books illustrated with historical paintings like John Pettie's *The Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey* or Robert Herdman's *Mary Queen of Scots' Farewell to France*. It was all rather what I tend to think of as the brown-Windsor-soup kind of painting, not notably dissimilar from the post-Pre-Raphaelite work of Millais; and the phantom of Millais hovers also over some of the glum Highland landscapes of these contemporary Scots. But then, of course, glum Highland landscapes are just what Millais himself was painting, and, who knows, if there is any influence at work beyond the natural influence of the terrain, it might be flowing from the pupils of Lauder to their more famous English visitor.

But who, you may well be asking, was Robert Scott Lauder? He was in many respects the most important figure in Scottish art in the generation after Wilkie. Not necessarily the best painter - his friend David Roberts, commenting on Lauder's portrait of him in oriental costume, observed significantly that it was "broad and for Lauder dashingly painted"; the implication being, correctly, that dash and flair were not normally part of Lauder's painterly equipment. Like many of those who were later to be his pupils, he had an early success in Scotland, went south and settled in London. But there wider success eluded him. The Academy snubbed him and an offer from the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh, the first art school in Britain to be founded with public money, that he should become director of it provided him in 1852 with a dignified way out of the London rat-race.

In Edinburgh he continued to paint, but his more important role was as a teacher and encourager of young talent. No doubt he was fortunate in the amount of young talent lying around to be discovered and fostered. Probably Orchardson, McTaggart and Pettie at least would have made their way with or without him. But at the same time he seems to have been a remarkable teacher, promoting a rare sense of unity, if not of mission, among his pupils and yet leaving them the freedom to develop in their own individual directions. He seems to have handed on to Orchardson in particular the light, almost sketchy touch which was Wilkie's speciality - thereby providing a specifically Scottish continuity - but elsewhere one finds, even in early works, a hint of crisp Pre-Raphaelite finish in, say, McTaggart's *Spring* of 1864, or a cold Nazarene clarity in Herdman's portrait of his wife, c. 1857.

And where did they not go from there? Apart from London, that is, which claimed the brothers Alexander and John Bury in 1861, Orchardson and Pettie in 1862, Thomas Graham in 1863, Peter Graham in 1866 and McWhirter in 1869, leaving only McTaggart among the major figures to soldier on in Scotland. That, and the relative isolation of it, may have been the reason that of them all, McTaggart developed furthest and most unpredictably, finding his own way gradually to a sort of Impressionism pushing always, after 1900, towards the edge of abstraction. Orchardson became the Austin Dobson of painting, with the sentimental anecdotalism his subjects implied redeemed only by his evident interest in the paint first, and foremost, the story some way after. The rest developed into solid and sometimes better than solid) late-Victorian painters of landscapes and historical or literary scenes, ripe for

the Chantry Bequest. Later, you might hardly be conscious that they were Scottish, but during the Trustees' Academy's glorious decade under Robert Scott Lauder's rule something truly, distinctively Scottish was begun in painting, and later generations were not slow to take up the torch.

At the City Art Centre we can see where one of these later generations carried it. The Edinburgh Group, informally incorporated themselves in 1912, just 60 years after Lauder took over the Academy. A little younger than the most important of the Scottish Colourists like Fergusson and Peppoc, they shared a number of their preoccupations, and the neglect into which they fell. Interest in the group has been slow in reviving, though Eric Robertson, the best known of them, has received some attention from London galleries of late (understandable considering his weird symbolism and tortured eroticism), while the sole survivor, Mary Newbery Sturrock, is still happily painting and exhibiting flower studies at the age of 91. Again the show, in Edinburgh until Saturday, and then at Glasgow Art Gallery from August 11, is something of a rescue operation. It is a very pleasant display to visit, light and colourful and on the whole cheery (despite Robertson's taste for rather overwrought allegory). Like the *Master Class* show, it evokes first of all a vivid picture of a specific time in Scottish art-life, a shared enthusiasm and a degree of youthful eagerness which is later moderated.

It would be hard to maintain that any of those included comes within miles of being a major talent. Robertson is the most distinctive, though his exaggerations must sometimes provoke some unintended amusement. Cecil Walton, who for a while shared a stormy marriage with him, also has a real gift; but tends to be even

fancier witness *Suffer Little Children*, in which what appears to be a bearded lady pats the heads of a number of dubious moppets straight out of Christopher Robin. John Rankine Barclay's tiny *Paris* of 1911 shows a distinct Whistlerian sensitivity. Dorothy Johnstone's pictures of pubescent girls have a lot of charm, and all around there are light-filled landscapes it would be a pleasure to have on one's own walls. They are all pleasant to know about and know yet another missing chapter (or at least a brief interlude) in the story of Scottish art has been fetchingly filled in.

It is tempting to suggest, unkindly but not altogether unfairly, that another Scottish group is represented over the road at the Fruitmarket (until August 6, and thereafter in Aberdeen, Inverness, Glasgow and Dundee), except that the group happens to be called Jack Knox. Certainly at a glance this retrospective of more than 20 years looks like a mixed show of maybe half-a-dozen artists. One minute, we get Knox as a sort of homegrown Abstract Expressionist, then as a sort of Alan Daviesesque symbolist, then an explorer of Blackadder-like discomfition. On one wall there is a series of paintings which contain longhand inscriptions and suggest Magritte, Larry Rivers and Hockney, though not necessarily in that order; opposite are Knox's more recent paintings, monumental still-lives which look rather like the Italian Metaphysical painters of the Twenties and Thirties. Will the real Jack Knox one of these days stand up and be recognized? Perhaps not; and perhaps it does not matter. There is a strange consistency behind the inconsistency, and abundant life throughout. Does he contradict himself? Very well, then, he contradicts himself.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

### New aspirations

Dreamtiger  
ICA

The small Seminar Room at the ICA was overflowing for Sunday night's concert in the invaluable *Musica* series, which aims to give a hearing to music neglected by the ordinary run of contemporary concertgoers. Though it seemed to be awkwardly for the instrument, Saram played it with remarkable command, and even managed to extract pizzicato harmonics from his cello.

Earlier, Reeve's *La Chasse de la flamme*, with its fitting, half-heard piano chords, had proved quietly hypnotic. Finally, Douglas Young joined Peter Hill for a tempestuous two-piano piece, *Regionen* by Reinhard Febel, which started as if it was going to be an unfolding bit of phase-music but through its shimmering, overlapping second movement and tempestuously noisy finale came to sound like a very curious transference back to live keyboards of an electronically-manipulated piano piece.

that the clarinet itself seemed to be aspiring to new life.

Stephen Reeve's *De la grande thèse de la petite-fille de l'Alkyon* - three sections from a longer cello solo - was given its first performance by Roban de Saram. I liked the simplest moments best: the gently dancing harmonics of the "vénération pacifique" and "vénération saignée" were most effective. Though it seemed to be awkwardly for the instrument, Saram played it with remarkable command, and even managed to extract pizzicato harmonics from his cello.

Nicholas Kenyon

Von Otter/Lidiard  
Wigmore Hall

As the winner of last year's Benson and Hedges "Gold Award" for singers, Anne Sophie von Otter had a programme to herself on Sunday night which confirmed her mezzo-soprano versatility. A tall, slim figure, she has already been engaged as a future Cherubino at Covent Garden, and in a range of songs through five languages she has the exceptionally sensitive support of Pamela Lidiard at the piano; an accompanist new to me, of thoughtful musical partnership.

While it was graceful of the singer to include "The Sally Gardens" and other arrangements of English folksongs by Benjamin Britten, I was greatly taken by three songs by the sea in her native Swedish, composed by Gösta Nystrom, who died in 1966. These have a wonderfully evocative character through their music, and in her sense of poetic vision and warmth of phrasing Miss von Otter was a worthy successor to her fellow-countrywoman Kerstin Meyer, who also used to sing them.

In two groups of French songs, the *Chansons de Blittis* of Debussy found the singer unduly conversational in some of the verbal phrasing but Poulenc's *Banalités* were characterized with eloquent charm

and diverting spirit. She nicely caught the languorous sweetness of "Hotel" and the allusive humour of "Voyage à Paris", and the more searching sentiments of "Sanglots" were expressively realized in association with the vivid piano writing.

Another Scandinavian excursion into four Sibelius songs, sorrowful and rapturous by turns, the singer ended with an assortment from Hugo Wolf that reflected her sensitivity to word and phrase. In "Auch kleine Dinge" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen", both from the *Italian Songbook*, she was charmingly persuasive, and the concluding "Storchensbusch", though more cautiously delivered, had a beguiling sense of amusement.

Noël Goodwin

Janacek and Sibelius are the featured composers in the third and final season of South Bank Summer Music under the artistic directorship of Simon Rattle, which runs from August 14 to 28. The programme opens with a concert performance of Janacek's early opera *Osud* (*Fate*) - the first time the work will have been heard complete in this country - and later there will be the rare opportunity of hearing all seven of Sibelius's symphonies within a fortnight. Other events include the world premiere of Oliver Knussen's *Atarhien*.

## Television

### A model of self-possession

Motives, on BBC 2, transfers Dr Anthony Clare's inquisitorial talents from radio to television, with seven public figures offering themselves to his probing - and, one would think, by now common, masochism - though they have the compensation, and this must make confrontation with a psychiatrist unique, that both sides are getting a fee.

George Best took the stand last night, plumper than when he twinkled magically and unforgettably in a Manchester United shirt, and indeed looking less like a striker than the man opposite. It was a match of contrasting Irish accents with Best never in danger of losing possession and Dr Clare not so much fumbling the ball as not being able to find it. In his heyday, many of Best's opponents had the same trouble.

Whatever motivates him in his general behaviour, we did not, I felt, get any closer to it. Certainly he has his own brand of aplomb, for who could sit and listen to the opening recital of background, talents and sins, of chances taken and missed, without, at the first opportunity, beginning to jabber in a self-revelatory flood?

Well, Best could for one. We

shall see about the others. They have all been taped so second thoughts are out. One got the distinct impression that Best had been probed many times before and possibly less gently than by Dr Clare's soft brogue. One could almost hear the exasperated voices, knowing the beauty of what Dr Clare properly called that "wonderous talent", shouting "What the hell is the matter with you, George?"

Sir Matt Busby, whom he admired, must have been among them, probably more gently than that. He suggested that Best see a psychiatrist and, looking back on the booze and bafflement, Best thought it might not have been a bad idea. But maybe that was because he was finding his present situation so comfortable.

His childhood had been easy, the 11-plus had been easy, football had been easy. It was a long time before he had realized that he had something special because he was doing something he just enjoyed doing. Then, "all of a sudden it seemed as if someone had taken my enjoyment away from me". The club began to get bad results and it

frightened him to think he could not be number one.

Women and liquor drew him; close relationships with women did not. At home, but for Graham, who obviously knew a thing or two, he had been able to talk his way out of everything. Now he could not. He had been drinking his way out on and off ever since, knowing all the time it would not work. He did not know what triggered it off or when it would be triggered. He might, he said, find himself on a trip after the programme. I thought he might have a motive for that. After this somehow infuriating example of waste, I felt like a sniffer myself.

Next week it is Mr John Stonehouse for the penitent or impenitent bench. Maybe, at the end of it all, knee-deep in motives, they might add an extra, with Dr Clare taking the seat and someone, properly qualified of course, asking him about his.

Dennis Hackett

The *Levin Interview* with Henry Moore, reviewed yesterday from a preview, was in fact postponed for later transmission.

## Rock

### Altered Images

Hammersmith Palais

Altered Images have made an honest attempt to live up to their name. They emerged at the end of the Seventies from the protective wing of the hardcore punks Siouxsie and the Banshees and were an instant success. Then a four-piece, fronted by the diminutive and effervescent singer Clare Grogan (a co-star in the film *Gregory's Girl*), Altered Images played heavily on a frothy pop sensibility. The chart-buying public enjoyed her enough to put them in the top ten, but their succession of cloying anthems for teenagers did their critical reputation little good. That version of Altered Images is no more.

At this Palais show Clare Grogan took the chance to emphasize the difference by coming on stage in a slinky haute couture outfit. She wasted no time in introducing the new five-piece group and the current Images sound, as heard on their ambitious album *Bite*. They used that as the basis for their set without hiding the fact that the supposed switch from twee pop to a more subtle shade of

disco is as much a joke as the original model.

Altered Images toy with a veneer of sophistication, enacting a succession of fantasies that Clare Grogan dresses down with refreshing candour. Songs like "Now That You're Here", "Don't Talk To Me About Love" and "Bring Me Closer" (their most recent hit) are almost Abba pastiches. Grogan no longer simps, she sings properly, with power and authority.

The group were less convincing in revisiting older material. The amateur anarchy that once infested "Insects" and "White Savages" was not suited to their funkier interpretations. Stephen Lironi, who arranges the numbers, has given the old songs a

subtle boost that cannot disguise their frailty. There is the danger for this Altered Images. I am not certain that they can maintain the new deceit. Clare Grogan is not sure whether she wants to be this generation's Lulu or a potential customer for Phil Spector. The uncertainty prevents the band from maintaining a direction. The problem was magnified during the encores, in which they were forced to repeat "See You Later", and by the simpler fact that they failed to sell out the venue. Despite the criticisms levelled at them at the turn of the decade the original Altered Images would have had no trouble resolving those dilemmas.

Max Bell

## Opera

### Nolan's visual blaze

Trovatore

Sydney

Too few operas are stamped in the public mind through visual impact. Singers, conductors and directors have each in an dominated operatic productions. But perhaps the time of the artist and painter is about to arrive.

More than thirty years ago Wyndham de Vere worked with John Piper and, of course, later with David Hockney. Covent Garden continued the trend with Sir Sidney Nolan in *Amos et Dalila*, staged with the guiding hand of his fellow Australian Elijah Moshinsky. The latter duo, one of the most exciting operatic pairings in recent years, have returned to their homeland and warmed Sydney in winter with a new production of Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, which ignites a visual blaze to match the passions unleashed in Verdi's score of vengeance and death.

From the first this is Nolan's *Trovatore*. A screen (replacing the curtain) depicts three blue-grey snow-capped mountains streaked with a horizontal bar of red - that bar being the Nolan signature as surely as Puccini has grabbed the G.

The screen rises to show a timeless set: Nolan and Moshinsky have embraced the darkness and pessimism of this work by enfolding the stage in a dark box. A series of fluted columns fill both sides, meeting in the middle to form a giant Gothic arch. Liberal coatings of gloss paint create a harshness allied to the militaristic mood of a well fortified castle and this time also adds a hint of modernity in which to frame Nolan's evocative twentieth-century backdrops. All the visual action takes place within the Gothic arch, which is removed from time to time to provide a wider vista. All *Trovatore* nowadays seem plunged in gloom, but amidst the darkness there are moments of electrifying brilliance.

When Leonora makes her first entrance in the gardens of the castle, she does so to a series of slowly and separately descending gauzes. The first shows the mountains, the second the moon struggling through the clouds and the third a blanket of stylized flowers. This last has a startling likeness to Monet. Can it be merely coincidental that Monet's *Water Lilies* hangs close to Nolan's Ned Kelly series of paintings in Canberra's new National Gallery in Canberra?

Another such moment occurs in the second act when, after a disappointingly jagged Anvil Chorus, Azucena recalls her horrific past against a gauze shimmering like shot silk and bearing the outline of an anguished mother clutching her child.

With such a set it is left to Luciana Arrighi, the costume designer, to create the period and place, which has in any event been changed from fifteenth-century Spain to something resembling Verdi's own mid-nineteenth-century Risorgimento Italy. Arrighi, whose work has been mainly films (*Women in Love*, *Sunday Bloody Sunday*, *My Brilliant Career*), keeps her colours subtle - soft blues and greys and mauves - and then makes much of floor-railling cloaks which and constantly swished aside to reveal splashes of bright red and blue.

Moshinsky's production is simple, stylized and zestful. He clearly has no intention of competing with Nolan and is happy to leave flashes of insight to the brush of his painter.

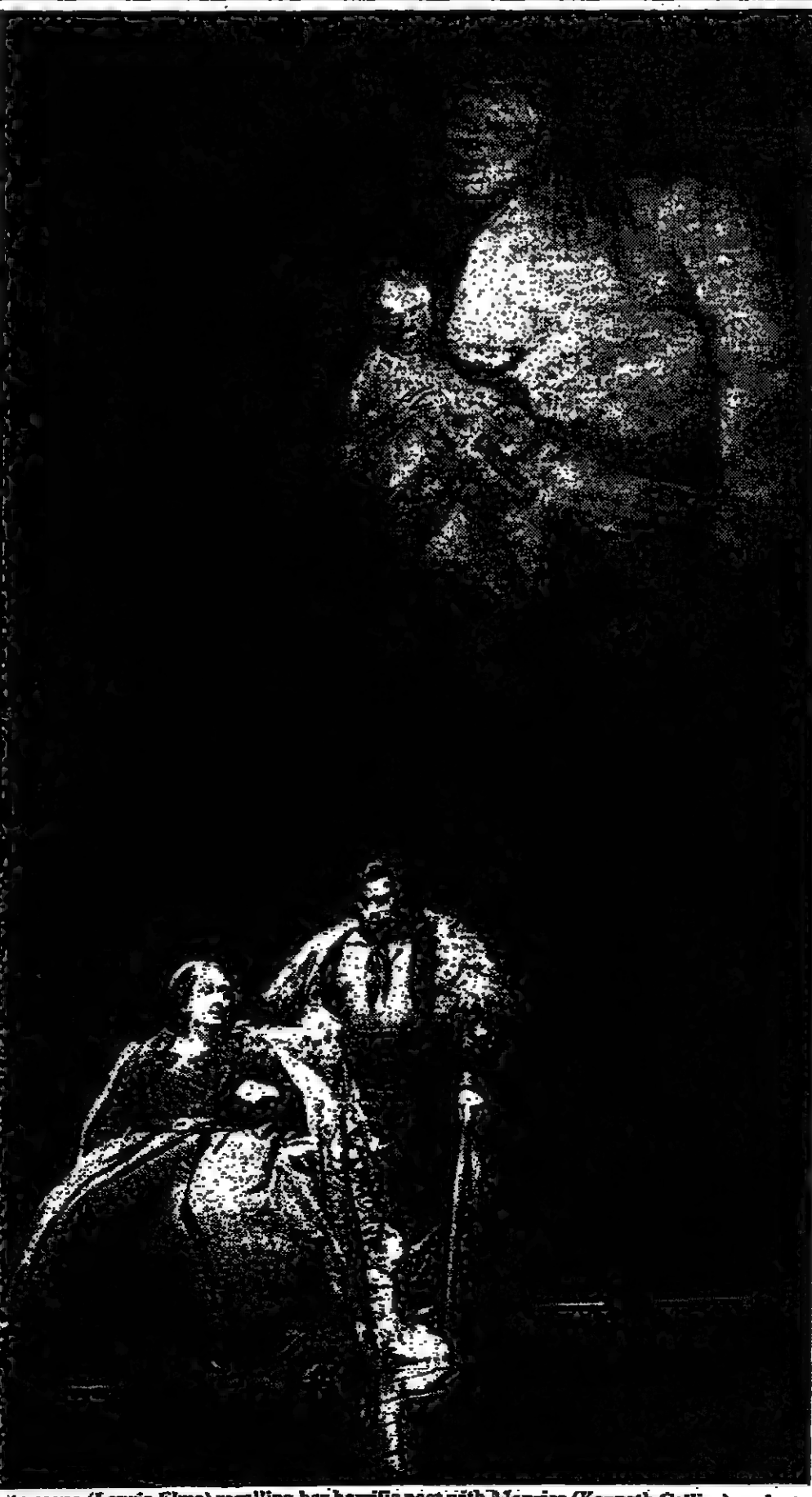
To complement the efforts of this successful team, the Australian Opera claims to have assembled one of its best casts under the somewhat cautious baton of Richard Bonynge. Dame Joan Sutherland as Leonora - a role she came to late in her career and which she sang at Covent Garden in 1931 - is adored on her home ground and could do no wrong, although few would deny that "D'amor, sull'ali" in Act IV was faltering and disappointing.

Her Manrico, the English tenor Kenneth Collins (a late replacement for Francisco Ortiz), He may have lost out in looks to his rival, the Count di Luna (the Australian-born Jonathan Summers) but firmly won Leonora's love with a voice full of passion and commitment, which delighted the audience and gained him much applause.

Azucena is a part that shows Lauris Elms at her best, so much so that it was easy to understand that Verdi was drawn to this hysterical, obsessed character in the first instance and that at one time he considered naming the opera after her.

Performances of *Trovatore* continue until the middle of September, with Rita Hunter taking over from Joan Sutherland in mid-August.

Linda Christmas



Azucena (Lauris Elms) recalling her horrific past with Manrico (Kenneth Collins) against Nolan's backdrop of anguished mother and child



# Troubled chip market off the chopping block

THE WEEK

By Clive Cookson

Sigma, the British computer graphics manufacturer, has signed a joint venture agreement with Seilac, a spectacular new Japanese enterprise which is said to be the fastest growing of all the high technology companies in that country.

Two years after the company's formation, Seilac already accounts for 80 per cent of the Japanese computer graphics market. This week it shows itself on foreign territory for the first time, in Detroit at Siggraph '83, the big American graphics exhibition.

Sigma marketing director Ray Spiers, who recently saw

the new Seilac 7 graphics system in Japan, says it will worry American competitors (particularly Tektronix, the market leader).

The Japanese machine is a 3D colour system with a performance said to match the best offered by Evans and Sutherland, the Rolls-Royce of the American graphics industry. Its price will be only one quarter of the closest competitor.

Sigma will adapt the Seilac system for Europe, giving it ergonomic features that are missing in the extremely powerful, but rather crude Japanese machines. The ambition is to

sell at least 500 units in the next two years, worth about £8.5m. The longer term goal is to win 30 per cent of the European market, which Sigma expects to reach £187m by 1987.

Marketing Japanese systems in Europe is intended to be the first phase of the joint venture. Sigma and Seilac plan later to cooperate on the development of new products for worldwide sale. Some will be manufactured at Sigma's plant in Horsham, Sussex.

Ironically, Sigma technical director Chris Wheeler first visited Japan early this year to investigate the possibility of

finding a Japanese partner to sell British-made graphics systems there. But he was so impressed by Seilac that he quickly decided that there was more scope in bringing the Japanese machines to Europe.

Details of the agreement were thrashed out three weeks ago when Sigma chairman John Massey visited Japan with two senior colleagues, and confirmed a week ago - just in time for Sigma and Seilac to have a joint stand at Siggraph this week.

Sigma itself manufactured a range of lower-performance machines with 2D rather than 3D capabilities. The privately-owned company's growth rate has averaged 80 per cent a year since its formation in 1974 and turnover in the next 12 months could be as much as £9m.

The Japanese company chose the name Seilac - almost unpronounceable by native Japanese speakers - with international cooperation very much in mind. Seilac is the French town where the first international meeting was held that led to the present Graphical Kernel Standard (GKS), the only world standard for computer graphics so far.

ICL has signed an important international trading agreement which should provide the long-awaited breakthrough into the American market for its small business computers.

Computerland, the fast-growing microcomputer stores group, is to make ICL's DRS 20 range available in its 450 franchises (350 in the United States and 100 elsewhere in the world).

Ray Piggott, director of ICL's Trader Point division, who negotiated the deal, expects business worth several million pounds a year from Computerland.

ICL is the first non-American company to be selected by the US-based franchise organisation, which is opening a new store somewhere in the world every other day. Total retail sales through Computerland are doubling annually and should reach \$1,000m this year.

Charles Hansen, Computerland's European manager, said that the DRS 20 range would help the stores move up market and attract more sophisticated business users.

People/Tim Simon of CCF



## Sailing through the City

by Roger Woolhouse

"I was a complete duncie at school," admits Tim Simon. "I failed most exams most of the time, and my father insisted I get some qualification in life, whatever it was."

For someone who is now running a successful computing services and software company, the qualification is unexpected. As a keen sailing man, he chose to study naval architecture. But once qualified, this career did not last long.

Disillusioned with a civil service job, he switched to computers and joined IBM. Today, Tim Simon is chairman and managing director of Computers (City & Financial) more conveniently known as CCF, which he founded about eight years ago. With offices on the edge of the City, the company aims to meet the special needs of stockbrokers, investment managers, shipbrokers and others.

CCF's turnover last year almost doubled to £1.3m, but the company has its origins in a stock market slump. After five years with IBM, Simon was becoming increasingly interested in businesses and what makes them tick. In 1972 he joined his father's stockbroking firm to learn about the financial world.

"The index was just hitting its all-time peak," Simon says. "But after I joined it went down and down. Everyone blamed it on me."

It was a painful experience. When he left IBM, Simon halved his salary, basing his calculations on expected bonuses and commissions. But as City business slumped, his salary was halved again.

Simon was married with four children, and started to moon-

light, writing computer programs. Soon he was working late into the night.

"I suggested to the stockbroking company that if they put up a very small amount of capital we could launch it as a diversification. Stockbrokers were looking for anything, however hare-brained, and they put in £1,000 between them."

It was a modest start. Simon was writing tailor-made software for clients, and charging them on an hourly basis. Then in 1973 a firm of stockbrokers asked for help with a computer system.

"We saw this as a way to get into an area we knew pretty well," says Simon, "and also to end up with a product which we could sell to others."

The result was a software package called FISCAL, which is now used by several brokers, and which Simon reckons accounts for 15 per cent of all London Stock Exchange bargains. "I'm a simple-minded chap," he claims, "and understand plain language. I thought it was crazy trying to turn stockbrokers into computer people. Our approach has always been to put software into the jargon of a particular business."

The stockbroking package was soon followed by several more - for fund management (TIMS), shipbroking (SHIPS), and commodities (COCOFIN).

Tim Simon still works hard, but there is no more moonlighting. He expects the turnover of CCF to pass £2m this year. A Hong Kong office has been opened, and he sees New York as a good prospect.

With a continuing enthusiasm for sailing, he has his eyes on Athens. Handy, he says, for the Greek islands.

## The dangers facing programmers

by Russell G. Jones

The job title "computer programmer", together with all its various pseudonyms such as "analyst/programmer", is very much a product of the technological revolution that has occurred during the past 20 years. The attributes required to perform the day-to-day functions of the job have always been thought to be of a rather esoteric nature - most programmers are still required to pass a so-called aptitude test before even being considered for a post.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of people are starting their careers in computing as programmers. Of these, a number have passed into systems analysis. The assumption that a successful programmer should be the right person to analyse and improve business clerical systems has all too often proved to be dangerously fallacious. However, there are still left, in commercial installations throughout the country, armies of programmers who are, more usually, maintaining an enormous literature of computer programs. What does the future hold for them?

Many have spent a large part of their time reinventing wheels that others, in similar installations, have already invented, at least once or twice before. An example is the huge number of existing systems that have been written in COBOL and payroll systems written in PL/I, all performing the same basic functions and all written in much the same way. The changes that have occurred in the computer industry over the past 10 years or so have usually left programmers very much unaffected.

Programs have reflected the increasing complexities of the overall business systems of which they form a part, and program design techniques have improved enormously. But many programmers still rely on the same technical knowledge they acquired in the first six months of their training, five, ten or fifteen years ago.

Some data processing managers are quite happy to pay reasonable salaries to reasonably competent COBOL programmers, who will sit quietly in their corners all day and maintain the aged and increasingly frail sales ledger/payroll/order entry systems that still form the bulk of any commercial installation's catalogue of programs.

Even so, there are a large number of programmers who are living off their fat; either have not, or have not been allowed, to learn of the new techniques that are available or of the advances in hardware and software capabilities that are constantly occurring.

Of all the myriad of forecasts that emanate from those pundits who think they hold the key to future developments in the

computer industry, at least three are fairly safe bets and have a direct bearing on the career prospects of those currently holding the job title "computer programmer". They are:

● Within larger commercial organizations the general, though not universal, trend is towards the use of smaller computers within discrete departments, usually with a corresponding decrease in reliance on the old-style centralized computer. Part of the reasoning behind this is to move the physical location of data closer to the site of its day-to-day use, but a secondary motivation must not be ignored - to pass control of the use of computers into the hands of the actual users rather than the old-style data processing department.

● Built on the new-style "developed" computers, and on the remaining large data base/data communication-based ones, the future trend will be to "buy in" software products. No longer will systems be written for specific users; instead these users will seek out ready-written packages that fit their requirements.

● The schools and colleges are disgorging thousands of people who will not have to "learn" about computers - they will already be second nature to them. Most of them will have a computer at home, and all of them will have been educated to a level of knowledge about computing which will be at least as high as that of the current commercial programmer. They will also be young and, probably, very keen.

All three of these factors are particularly worrying for the current generation of programmers, the older they are, the more worried they ought to be. Already computer users can buy packages called "Payroll" or "Sales Ledger". Fairly soon, they will be able to buy packages called "Produce Any Report You Wish" or "Display Any Information From Any Database" - and buy them they will, throwing out all the old programs that formerly provided these functions for them.

From now on, users will not be prepared to put up with lead times of one or two months for programs, or one or two years for overall systems; they will merely bypass the old-style data processing departments and will buy their software as they would their photo-copiers. The days when commercial organizations engaged large numbers of programmers, staff are coming rapidly to an end. So where will the programmers go? The most obvious answer would seem to be to the assorted software houses where these new products will be manufactured. But will they find employment there? The environment will be much more harsh than the one they will have just left.

All the software houses will be trying to sell in very competitive markets, where, in order to sell their sales ledger package, they will need to convince prospective buyers that their product is better than the hundreds of similar ones available.

They will look for staff who are able to produce programs of a uniformly high quality, can program in a number of languages on a multiplicity of different machines, and can respond quickly and efficiently to the pressures brought about by the dynamic fluctuations in the software market. Where will the software houses turn when seeking these qualities? To programmers who have spent five or ten years maintaining mostly archaic software or to new, younger people to whom computers have been second nature for as long as they can remember?

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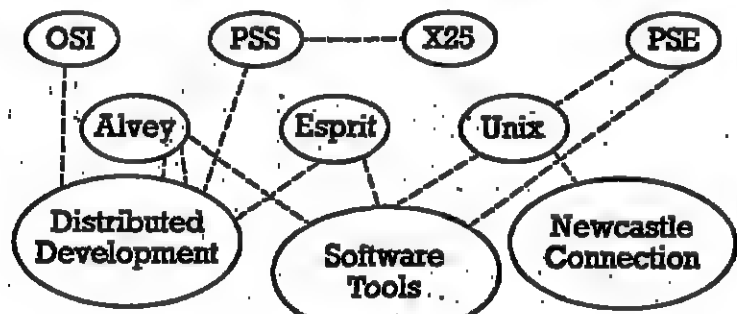
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JOB SCENE by Richard Sharpe

## Watch the new boys

Working for a newly formed company in the computer business is exciting, but also dangerous, given the rate of collapse of such ventures.

Bright stars in the firmament of the UK computer industry have a habit of going out quite suddenly, and to be involved is a depressing experience.

The founders, who looked like the heroes of the hour, often become the villains as management inadequacies are exposed in bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings.

Even worse can be when a fast growth company is taken over by a much bigger concern, probably a rival which had been the butt of jokes and criticism in the past precisely because it was big and established.

Most employees, in the computer industry are employed by large organisations and feel more secure as a result. But for those drawn to the exciting life of the new entrant there are five aspects of the company which should get some attention by the prospective employee and the existing staff.

The first test is to discover if the founders of the company, presumably still at the helm, will share control. If they seem reluctant to even contemplate the day that outside interests will be represented on the board then life may soon get tough. The reason is that no computer company in Britain can generate enough profit to fund its own growth. Outside investment is needed to keep going and outside investors will demand some degree of control.

If the founders are reluctant to give up control voluntarily it will be wrested from them as the financial difficulties of high growth inevitably overcome the company.

The second test to apply is to find out whether the books are professionally kept. In many cases methods of accounting that were acceptable for a small partnership are carried through to the day when the company has grown beyond the size that back-of-envelope accounting will suffice.

Third, prospective candidates should find out if the products marketed by the company are going to be supported adequately. A lot of companies put out what they think is a good product only to be bled dry in their early days by high and unexpected support costs. Only if proper provision for support is made from the start will the right plans have been made and the right financial resources allocated.

The fourth test is to look at the staff turnover and find out

who has left and why. Small companies are often dependent on one or two people in crucial positions in marketing or financial control. Once these people go it is important to find out why. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, employees of small and fast growing computer companies should find out whether an adequate management structure is being built to take the company forward. Are the people who can evaluate, control and take the right decisions available to those who need their advice? Or are they becoming more remote yet refusing to delegate?

The cosy atmosphere of a newly formed company can turn into a management clique where the right people are never accessible.

By following these tests computer staff drawn into the exciting world of a new venture can have some of the danger removed while keeping that element of excitement which is the whole reason for working there.



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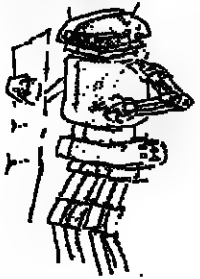
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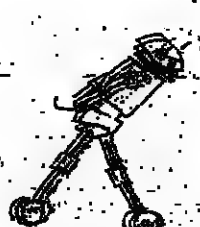
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## A small mini or a big micro?

by Dennis Dwyer

a desktop computer a small mini or a big micro? This was a question posed at a briefing in New York last week when Data General introduced its Desktop Generation series of computers.

Edson D. De Castro, founder and president of the corporation, hedged his reply by saying the new family "offers the best of both worlds". Understandably, because the United States-based company is foremost producer of minisupercomputers - with over 120,000 systems in operation around the world - and until now has gained clear of the microcomputer "jungle" where, in a relatively short time, some 300 companies have gathered to compete for shares of a rapidly growing market.

"Having sat out the first generation of office automation, we believe we are taking the lead in the second generation of desktop computers," Mr De Castro told a group of 100 European journalists flown over by charter Concorde to witness the launch of Desktop Generation. Which means that in common with most other major producers - including IBM - the General was recognized as it must drink in the shallow end of the pool as well as in the deeper waters.

When asked to explain what is happening in the microcomputer industry, he said the definition of the market is now fuzzy. "The market for 16-bit computers produced from discrete integrated circuits has peaked and is in decline, in favour of the 16-bit built out of large-scale produced components."

So there we have it - the Desktop Generation is a 16-bit microcomputer designed to compete in price and performance in the personal-computer sector. The four models are all compatible with the corporation's own superminicomputer software and two of them can run industry standard systems also usable on IBM, DEC and other makes of computer.

Another feature of the series is the capacity for up to four different users to work simultaneously on the system each with a separate terminal. The central processing unit

(CPU) incorporated in models 10 and 10SP has two microprocessors which enable two programs to be run at the same time. The first, a Data General MicroEclipse-processor, will run three of the company's own operating systems: MP/AOS, RDOS and AOS. The second processor, an Intel 8086, allows users to run programs such as

Multiplan and Peachtree-series written for the accepted standards CP/M-86 and MS/DOS.

Program languages used are Basic, Fortran IV, 3, 77 and Pascal.

The cost of the basic Model 10 is £2,532 and for this you get a CPU with 128KB of main memory, a single 368KB diskette, keyboard, 12-inch monitor and single supply power module. The more powerful 10SP costs £3,608 and the extras include a 256KB CPU, dual power supplies and a 15MB Winchester module. If you want colour, the price up to £7,328. The maximum memory for both models is 768KB.

Models 20 and 30 do not have the Intel 8086 processor and are for use with DG's own systems. Hardware for these is much the same as for the Model 10SP. The cost of the Model 20 is slightly less at £5,256, while the Model 30 comes out at £7,696, which also includes a floating point processing unit and a 512KB memory card.

It is clear that at these prices the marketing attack will not be directed at the home or hobby user. The drive will be towards small businesses, integrated office management and technical professionals.

A triple approach to sales will be through dealerships, original equipment manufacturers, or - in the case of large company customers - through DG's direct sales force.

Production of the new range will come initially from Data General's plant at Clayton, North Carolina. The company's assembly factory in Hong Kong is expected to start output next January; it has not been decided whether this will replace or complement the US operation.

Details of a European-based distribution centre will be made known next month by Mr Ray Fortune, DG's vice president, Europe.

Using Data General's new Desktop systems



Using Data General's new Desktop systems

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

### Miracle's big push

Distributors in Germany, France, Italy, Israel and Thailand have already applied to handle the Miracle British portable micro launched by Portico Technology.

Set to become the only dual-processor portable available, when its 16-bit upgrade board is released in September, the 8-bit Miracle offers 128K RAM with fast cache memory accessing and several hundred pounds worth of business software for £1,795. According to managing director Geoff Smith, the 16-bit board is likely to cost "well under £500."

With 800 UK orders on the books, Miracle production is being stepped up to reach 100 a week at the Bedfordshire plant, providing an extra 15 jobs. When Portico Technology's factory at Combran near Newport opens next month, a further 50 jobs will be created and production should increase to about 1,200 machines a month. Mr Smith is optimistic that the company, formed in March, will sell 12,000 Miracles during the first year.

### UK Events

8th ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London, August 20.  
Video, Audio and Computer Show, Bradford Exhibition Centre, September 16-18.

Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25.  
Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22.

Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29.

Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2.

Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.

European Computer Trade Forum, NEC, Birmingham, October 4-7.

Overseas

International Micro Computer Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 2-5.

National Computer Business & Office Systems, Auckland, New Zealand, August 16-19.

Personal Computers & Office Automation Systems Exhibition, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 5-8.

Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16.

International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscow, Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

## Just like the hokey-cokey

by Derek Bradbury



The world of computers is full of mystifying words. Take the word "computer" itself. If you have not yet quite absorbed it into your subconscious you may still find it a cool, inhuman sort of word that puts you on your guard. And it is certainly not very self-explanatory. Most computers do not do much actual calculating, despite the old joke about computer rooms being equipped with an emergency glass case containing an abacus.

It does not help much to look up the word in technical reference books. I have just checked through half a dozen reputable publications. Collectively they revealed - if that is not putting it too dramatically - that a computer is a system (or machine or other device) which operates on (or processes) data (or information or input) according to preset instructions (or programs) to produce results (or output).

The sheer vagueness is bad enough, but when you work out what this means it seems that a computer could be a washing machine, the human digestive system, or even a line of hokey-cokey dancers - you know, following the preset instructions for putting all those things in and out.

Clearly, the technical books think you ought to know what a computer is before you start. And the general reference works are not much better. For

instance, the 1972 supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary tells us that a computer is a calculating machine, especially an automatic electronic one, for doing mathematical and logical operations. A decade later the average pocket calculator does as much.

Computers are supposed to be computers, so to speak, because it so happened that the early electronic machines were used a lot for computation. "It would have been more imaginative, and in the lovely English language traditions of sandwiching and wellingtons, if we had called it a boole, a babage, or a neumann after one or other of the inventors who contributed in

their different ways. (I quite like "babage": you can easily babage them sitting there, babaging away; they would have seemed less threatening somehow.)

Let us have another go at a definition. The computer takes stuff in from the external world and gives stuff out to it - quite often different stuff. The stuff is essentially information in some form, rather than tangible matter. The out-stuff is generated from the raw material of the in-stuff by activities which are automatic, are typically lengthy and intricate, and which change themselves quite drastically according to the stuff being acted upon. The computer is continually modifying its own instructions. It may not be thinking, but it is doing more than following mechanical rules.

At this point I am having a twinge of sympathy for the editors of these reference books. We just have not yet invented powerful enough words to handle the ideas conveniently. More generalized terms such as "information processing" or the French "l'informatique" with still wider connotations, are so hand. But they obscure the real drama: the computer is a device of far greater general capability than any other invention. It handles information, and it takes an increasing number of its own decisions about what to do with it. Language now has to rise to the challenge of letting everyone in on the excitement.

## Speak up, the computer will be listening

As computer technology escalates, the market is still being held back by the "techno-fear" of thousands of potential computer users who freeze at the sight of a keyboard and balk at the prospect of communicating with an inanimate object.

The good news is that within five years or so the keyboard will be used only for the most esoteric of commands. Voice recognition will be the norm before the decade is out.

Keyboard bypass technology is already flourishing with the use of the "mouse" which enables commands to be entered by aiming a cursor at "icons" on the monitor. The technique was pioneered by Xerox and has been brought to the mass market by Apple with its Lisa and VisiCorp with its Visi software.

But the real revolution in escaping the keyboard will come with voice recognition circuitry which transforms

sound into digital code that can be understood by a computer's processor.

The technique exists but has several drawbacks, the main two being that only a limited vocabulary can be entered and errors are often made due to variances in speech patterns.

The task of computer recognition of human speech is among the most challenging undertakings by computer scientists. Speech computer products are expected to reach \$750m by 1985 and \$4,000m by 1992, according to the Connecticut market research firm International Resource Development.

One company committed to voice input technology is Voice Machine Communications, a subsidiary of Kinetics Technology International based in Santa Ana. It already markets voice input modules for Apple machines which are claimed to achieve 98 per cent accuracy in voice recognition from a unit

selling for around £500. The module (VIM) processes speech through a 16-channel audio spectrum analyzer.

"In a computer market expected to reach £4,000m by 1992, we see an increasing share captured by systems which utilise this almost science fiction capability of computer comprehended human speech," says Dan Johnson, managing director of Voice Machine Communications.

The advantages of such VIM are obvious. Shorter training hours are required and the operator is free to concentrate on other tasks while simply speaking to the machine.

However even voice recognition could be surpassed by a technique even more futuristic. Electronics giant Atan is rumoured to be researching the possibility of communicating with computers by thought transference.

Ian White

# What if you chose Hewlett-Packard as a business computer partner?

**"The HP3000 has saved us £50,000 a year - and that's just on label printing!"**

- Gordon Pitt, K Shoes Ltd.

Would you consult a computer manufacturer on product labelling? K Shoes did. Now they're in the forefront of an industry-wide move to provide bar-coded stock, with practical applications in retailing and wholesaling. They're also saving £50,000 a year on printing costs!

K Shoes is that rarity - a successful British shoe manufacturer. They sell up to five million pairs a year

from their ranges for men, women and children and offer the widest range of shoe sizes and fittings in Europe.

**Problem:** Preparing 24,000 box labels a day with hundreds of size, colour and coding variations.

**The solution:** An HP 3000 business computer driving an HP laser printer. As well as printing all the right details of each pair of shoes, it adds useful refinements like a digitised drawing of the shoe, and a tear-off stock-control slip.

Systems and Computer Services Manager, Gordon Pitt, says: "The HP system was the only one that could do what we wanted. The fact that it could do it faster, better and cheaper than the old ways was a very nice bonus indeed."

## You too will see results you can measure.

Using an HP 3000 for labelling shoes is just one example of the way Hewlett-Packard computers produce measurable results in specific business applications.

But the HP 3000 Series computers are not just dedicated systems. They're full-capability business computers. They can support one user - or 144 users. They're designed to be the heart of HP's Interactive Office, where word processing, electronic mail, business graphics, personal filing and time management can all be integrated with your data processing.

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Here, in Britain, HP runs a highly developed training programme for over 3,000 people every year. A separate HP company specialises in providing flexible purchase/leasing arrangements tailored to individual customer needs.

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There's a free booklet about them. For your copy write to: Pat Warland, Hewlett-Packard Ltd, Nine Mile Ride, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG11 3LL.

About HP in the UK:

Size: Among the top 500 UK companies. Turnover: £168m.

Current growth rate: 42% p.a. UK employees: 2,400.

1982 capital expenditure: £8.8m.

\*AS QUOTED IN HEWLETT-PACKARD LIMITED'S 1982 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

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Investment  
and  
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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 700.9 down 5.9  
FT 100: 79.49 down 0.59  
FT All Shares: 444.58 down  
0.68 (datastream estimate)  
Bargains: 18.848  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index: 97.03 down 0.28  
New York: Dow Jones Average  
(midday): 1227.86 down  
3.31  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index: 8991.93 down 23.02  
Hong Kong: Hang Sang Index  
1081.77  
Amsterdam: Index 146.5 up  
1.0  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index 970.60 down 4.3  
Sydney: AO Index 672.4 up  
3.8  
Brussels: General Index  
129.81 up 1.01  
Paris: C A C Index 128.8 up  
1.2  
Zurich: S K A General 289.6  
no change

Our daily listings of Stock  
Exchange, unit trust and Wall  
Street prices have been  
suspended because of a  
computer fault. We apologize  
for the temporary omission of  
these listings.

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5225 up 15pts  
Index 84.7 down 0.3  
DM 3.97 up 0.0275  
FF 11.9225 up 0.0775  
Yen 366.50 up 1.0  
Dollar  
Index 126.77 up 0.5  
DM 2.6078

NEW YORK CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5225  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.574647  
SDR 0.697505

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rate 9 1/2  
Finance houses base rate 10 1/2  
Discount market loans week  
fixed 9 1/2-9 3/4  
3 month interbank 10 1/2-9 1/2  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 10 1/2-10 3/4  
3 month DM 5 1/2-5  
3 month FF 14-13 3/4  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 10.50  
Fed funds 9 1/2  
Treasury long bond 90 23/32-  
90 27/32  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period June 2 to July 5,  
1983 inclusive 9.878 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am  
\$423.74, pm \$422.00  
close \$424.50 (\$279.75) un-  
changed  
New York latest \$442.00  
Kruggerand\* (per coin):  
\$437.438.50 (\$287.50-288.50)  
Sovereigns\* (new) \$99.50-  
100.50 (\$65.75-66)  
\*excludes VAT.

## TODAY

Interims: Jourdan Thomas,  
National Westminster, Vantona  
Vivella.  
Finales: Acrow (amended),  
Aeronautical and General  
Trust, British Kidney Patient  
Assoc. Investment Trust,  
Dixons, Dorn Holdings, Grind-  
lays, Hambro Trust, MacCarthy's  
Pharmaceuticals, Mercantile  
House, Radiant Metal, Vantage  
Securities.  
Economic statistics: Balance  
of payments current account,  
overseas trade figures (June).

## ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Amber Industrial  
Holdings, Cayzer House, 2/4  
St Mary Axe, EC3 (3.30);  
Hargreaves Group, Bowcliffe  
Hall, Bramham, Wetherby, W.  
Yorks (noon); Heron Corpora-  
tion, Heron House, 19 Maryle-  
bone Road, NW1 (noon);  
Sterling Industries, Cayzer  
House, 2/4 St Mary Axe, EC3  
(12.30); Whitbread, Porter Tun  
Room, The Brewery, Chiswell  
Street, EC1 (noon).

## NOTEBOOK

The clearing banks reporting  
season begins today with  
National Westminster. Profits  
are expected to show an  
improvement over the same  
period last year, despite higher  
bad debt provisions.

Beer prices up: Ansell's, part  
of Allied Breweries, yesterday  
raised its ale and lager prices  
between 1p and 2p a pint at the  
bar in the Potteries, the Black  
Country, Birmingham and  
Coventry areas. In the Potteries,  
Allied's Ind Co and Tetley  
ales rose 3p a pint. Tennent's,  
the Scottish arm of Bass, is  
expected to put through price  
increases of up to 3p a pint.  
Trade sources said.

Volcker admits concern over continued strong money growth  
Dollar surges to record levels on  
fears of higher US interest rates

Renewed fears of another  
sharp rise in United States  
interest rates pushed the dollar  
to a record against the French  
franc yesterday and resulted in a  
flurry of nervous trading on  
world financial markets.

The markets were unsettled  
by the unexpected \$300m  
(\$197m) increase in the United  
States money supply reported  
on Friday. Money growth  
continues to exceed even the  
broader, more relaxed targets  
announced by the United States  
central bank last week.

Also fuelling the fears were  
remarks by Mr Paul Volcker,  
chairman of the Federal Re-  
serve Board, that continued  
strong growth in the M1  
measure of the money supply  
was a matter for concern.

Mr Volcker's comments led to

widespread speculation that the  
Fed would move quickly to  
curtail growth in the money  
supply, thus putting upward  
pressure on interest rates and  
resulting in another rise in the  
prime lending rate, perhaps this  
week.

The prime rate has stood at  
10.5 per cent since February  
and many analysts believe it is

too low in relation to other  
rates, which have risen sharply  
in recent months.

Despite what appeared to be a  
policy by the Fed of less  
emphasis on growth in M1, Mr  
Volcker said last week that he  
was not yet prepared to rule it  
out as an indicator.

"I'm not willing to say M1 is  
meaningless when the move-

From Bailey Morris, Washington

ments are as large as they have  
been for as long as they have  
been," he told the Con-  
gressional Banking Committee.  
At the same time Mr Volcker  
informed Congress that the Fed  
was nonetheless expanding its  
targets for money growth for the  
rest of the year to accommodate  
the large bulge in money supply  
since January.

But the latest figures revealed  
that growth is still well above  
even the expanded targets,  
putting renewed pressure on the  
central bank to rein in credit in  
order to calm fears of a  
resurgence of high inflation.

The latest targets set by the  
central bank have been inter-  
preted by some analysts as the  
outgrowth of a policy to begin  
managing interest rates more  
closely.

"I think the targets mean that  
the central bank will now use a  
modest increase in rates to  
nudge strong third-quarter  
economic growth down to a  
more moderate and sustainable  
pace," said Mr Timothy  
Howard, chief economist of the  
Federal National Mortgage  
Association.

## Deutschemark, franc and lira suffer

The dollar surged ahead on  
foreign exchanges yesterday as  
Friday's unexpected rise in the  
US money supply prompted  
more fears of higher US interest  
rates.

The dollar reached a 7 1/2 year  
high against the Deutschemark  
of DM2.6140 at the official  
midday fixing. This was 2 1/2

pfennigs above Friday's close  
and the highest since January 2,  
1967.

Demand for the US currency  
also pushed it to a record high  
against the Italian Lira and the  
French franc of FF 7.8565 at the  
official fixing. However it  
lost ground after the opening of  
New York markets and in

London the dollar drifted back  
to close off the best at  
DM2.6078.

Sterling slipped below \$1.52  
at one point but ended the day at  
its highest point of \$1.5225 - a  
rise of 15 points. The pound was  
also firmer and its trade-weighted  
index against a basket of  
major currencies ended 0.3 up

Ibstock returns to  
profit in first half

By Susan Bevan

Ibstock Johnson yesterday  
reported an impressive turn-  
around to first-half pre-tax  
profits of about £1.5m. It also  
forecast record profits for the  
year.

As a result, London Brick will  
have to increase considerably its  
takeover offer for Ibstock's  
shares. The deal is subject to  
clearance by the Monopolies  
and Mergers Commission.

The publication of the  
commission's report is now  
imminent. "It has already been  
submitted to Mr Cecil Parkin-  
son, the Secretary of State for  
Trade and Industry", a letter  
from Mr Paul Hyde-Thompson,  
Ibstock chairman, says.

Profits expected for the six  
months to end-June compare  
with a loss of £1.27m in the  
same period of 1982 and a loss  
of £1.4m for the whole of last  
year. The previous record profit  
achieved was £5.07m in 1978  
and analysts believe that the

result for this year could top  
£6m.

Even better prospects are on  
the cards in 1984 and the board  
has approved plans for increas-  
ing United Kingdom produc-  
tion by about 20 per cent  
over the next three years.

A profits turnaround could be  
expected with conditions for the  
usually successful British end of  
the business improving and  
with the loss-making Dutch side  
having been sold last February.

The United Kingdom sub-  
sidiary benefited from the mild  
weather and the upturn in the  
building cycle to make trading  
profits of around £5m in the  
half-year compared with just  
under £3m in the first half of  
1982.

In the US the first quarter  
saw a continuation of the policy  
of severe production curtailment  
to conserve cash and to  
balance stocks at different  
plants.

US group  
buys Aston  
Martin

By Jonathan Clare

Aston Martin Lagonda, the  
renowned manufacturer of fast  
cars for the well-heeled, could  
be entirely owned by United  
States interests within three  
years.

The changes follow the sale  
by Pace Petroleum, the Surrey-  
based oil company, of its 50 per  
cent stake in Aston Martin  
Lagonda to Automotive Invest-  
ments, the United States Aston  
Martin distributor. At the same  
time, CH Industrials has  
reduced its stake in Aston  
Martin Lagonda from 50 per  
cent to 45 per cent to give AI a  
total shareholding of 55 per  
cent.

CH Industrials has also  
granted AI options over its  
remaining shares which can be  
exercised over the next three  
years at an as yet undetermined  
price.

But CH Industrials is to keep  
its half share in Aston Martin  
Lagonda, the coachbuilding firm  
which is soon to produce a  
convertible version of the  
Jaguar XJ-S. AI will own the  
other half of the Tickford  
company.

Pace has realized its invest-  
ment in Aston Martin because  
of pressure on the oil side of its  
business. The deal will limit CH  
Industrials' financial involve-  
ment in the production of cars.  
AI is expected to invest heavily  
in the development of new  
models.

The Aston Martin V8 is near  
the end of its production life  
although the Aston Martin  
Lagonda is expected to sell well  
for several years. Production  
has just returned to four cars a  
week after an industrial dispute.  
This level of production is just  
profitable.

Should CH Industrials should-  
er some of the development  
burden, AI will probably not  
exercise its options, though this  
is unlikely. AI wanted a  
controlling interest in Aston  
Martin Lagonda as a preques-  
ite to putting up cash.

CH Industrials has a 20 per  
cent stake in the US distributor.  
It originally owned the distribu-  
tion business but sold out and  
subsequently bought back an  
interest. Its total investment in  
Aston Martin is in the books at  
£640,000.

On Friday, Toyota, the  
Japanese car maker, announced  
that it was to take a 16.5 per  
cent stake in Group Lotus, the  
Norwich sports car company.

Flight and Huntleigh  
agree share swap

By Wayne Lintott

Flight Refuelling (Holdings),  
the Dorset-based defence and  
electronics group, has an-  
nounced a one-for-one share  
swap in its agreed bid for  
Huntleigh Group, the engineer-  
ing and electronics company.

The shares of both companies  
were re-traded, having been  
suspended a week ago when the  
bid was first announced. At a  
Flight price of 203p, the bid is  
worth £29.16m and gives the  
combined company a capitaliza-  
tion of £100m.

The deal will give Huntleigh  
shareholders a 15 per cent  
increase over the suspension  
price of 176p, a forecast 20 per  
cent rise on Huntleigh's 1982  
dividend and 33.3 per cent of  
the equity of the combined  
group.

Flight made a pre-tax profit  
forecast for the current year of  
£5m, up 33 per cent, and  
expects to recommend a total  
net dividend for the year of  
2.5p, up 24 per cent.

Rolf Schild, chairman of  
Huntleigh, and Mr Peter Ep-  
stein, joint chief executive, are  
acquiring the medical and  
electronics sides of Huntleigh  
for £10,000 and accepting debt  
liability of £2m. That leaves  
Flight with the Hymatic Group,  
which designs and manufac-  
tures high technology equip-  
ment for the aerospace and  
defence industries.

Mr Schild: taking on two  
divisions

Hymatic, which has forecast  
profits for the year of £2.3m,  
against £1.45m, was Huntleigh's  
most profitable area. And neatly  
dovetails into Flight's increas-  
ing expansion into defence-  
oriented activities. The deal  
takes Flight into missiles and  
infra-red weaponry.

Mr Michael Cobham, Flight  
chairman and chief executive,  
said that despite a virtual £20m  
goodwill payment, he expects  
Hymatic to increase profits  
substantially over the next three  
years and to make very  
considerable profit contribu-  
tions to the enlarged company.

## WALL STREET

Shares  
edge  
higher

New York (AP-Dow Jones) -  
Stocks were slowly recovering  
yesterday and made up some of  
the ground lost in the initial  
decline in response to the  
unexpected rise of \$300m in the  
basic money supply reported by  
the Federal Reserve last Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial  
average was down about 5 1/2  
points at one stage, having been  
down about nine points earlier.  
Declines were 8-to-15 ahead of  
advances.

The stock market "should  
rally more in the next few weeks  
but will probably stay selective  
and do more testing or correct-  
ing later", according to Mr  
Robert Farrell, market analyst  
at Merrill Lynch.

"Bonds are in a bottoming  
process although a modestly  
lower low should not be ruled  
out. A buying opportunity in  
bonds appears to be developing.  
If bonds rally well it should help  
the stock market", he said.

Exxon was unchanged at 35,  
PPG Industries up 1/2 at 66 1/2,  
American Telephone & Tel-  
graph down 1/2 at 61 1/2, Inter-  
national Business Machines  
unchanged at 124 1/2, Westing-  
house down 1/2 at 48 1/2, Pfizer  
up 1/2 at 40 1/2, International Paper  
down 1/2 at 51 1/2, General  
Motors unchanged at 74 1/2, Ford  
down 1/2 at 58 1/2, and Chrysler off  
1/2 at 30 1/2.

Texas Instruments was down  
1/2 to 122 1/2. It reported a  
second-quarter loss of \$119.2m,  
compared with a profit of  
\$36.9m a year ago. The  
company blamed unexpectedly  
slow sales of its 99-4A home  
computer.

The founding shareholders  
have subscribed a total of only  
£700,000 now. Their main  
contributions will come when  
Dr Gilmore and the board have  
prepared a corporate plan and  
recruited senior staff. The  
positions of technical director,  
marketing director and finance  
director are all open.

Waddington  
forecasts  
£3m profit

By Our Financial Staff

John Waddington, the Mon-  
opoly game maker under attack  
from two rival predators,  
yesterday promised share-  
holders improved profits and  
dividends if they remained  
loyal to the group.

The Leeds-based company  
said profits for the year ending  
in March would be about £3m  
against £253,000 for this year  
and forecast total dividends for  
the year of 15p, compared with  
U.5p last year.

Norton Opax, the lottery  
printing group offering the  
highest bid terms, said last night  
that Waddington's record for  
forecasting should lead share-  
holders to treat its latest with  
caution. A dividend at this  
level would be imprudent, it  
says.

No statement was issued last  
night by the rival bidder, the  
British Printing & Communi-  
cations Corporation controlled  
by Mr Robert Maxwell. BPCC  
is under pressure to raise its  
offer to remain a contender.  
Norton Opax is offering £15.1m  
against BPCC's £13m.

Waddington's profits forecast  
is based on figures for its first  
three months to the end of June  
showing a turnaround from a  
£151,000 loss last year to a  
£780,000 profit.

OFT may  
pursue rule  
book fight

By Philip Robinson

The Office of Fair Trading  
could well press ahead with its  
legal action against the Stock  
Exchange over alleged restric-  
tive practices in its rule book.

Stock Exchange proposals to  
change the rules and achieve a  
settlement outside the Restrictive  
Practices Court are ex-  
pected to be reviewed by the  
Government to the House of  
Commons tomorrow. The  
OFT intends to make its own  
statement after that.

The exchange will apply for  
an adjournment of the case on  
Thursday afternoon. But it is  
understood that if the proposals  
fail to change its rule book to  
accommodate all the alleged  
restrictive practices, the OFT  
will be obliged under the law to  
argue that the case continues.

It would then be up to the  
judge concerned, Mr Justice  
Lincoln, to decide whether the  
Stock Exchange can be  
exempted from the Restrictive  
Practices Act by a parliament-  
ary order, as proposed by the  
Government, or whether it can  
only be exempted by primary  
legislation, which would in-  
volve a full House of Commons  
debate.

## Britain offered higher steel quotas

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain was yesterday offered  
"worthwhile" higher steel pro-  
duction quotas when EEC  
ministers met here to discuss  
the extension of the Commu-  
nity's emergency control sys-  
tem for the industry.

The offer came from the  
European Commission as a  
reward for all that Britain has  
done to restructure its steel  
industry. Alone of any EEC  
country it will have completed  
85 per cent of its restructuring  
by the start of October and on  
this basis, the commission  
decided it was only fair to agree  
to British requests for increased  
quotas.

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quotas.

The increase covers a range  
of different steel products, made  
by both the public and private  
sectors, and last night, experts  
were working on the figures to  
see how beneficial they would  
be to Britain.

According to an official, the  
amounts represent a "worth-  
while increase in production".

Britain has reduced its  
capacity by 19.7 per cent since  
1980 - the highest amount of  
any EEC country except France,  
which was also offered yester-  
day some increases in its  
production.

But Italy, which was also  
demanding an increase, has

been ignored and might even be  
asked to reduce its present  
share.

Italy is already hotly contest-  
ing Commission demands to  
reduce capacity by 3,460,000  
tonnes and it was last night  
refusing to accept the latest  
Commission proposals.

The commission believes  
that anything up to 150,000  
more steel must be shed in the  
Community over the next  
couple of years if the industry is  
to be made viable. Of these,  
around 6,000 are likely to come  
in Britain, where reductions in  
capacity of a further 500,000  
tonnes have been demanded.

## Birth of Celltech's 'country cousin'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The British Technology  
Group yesterday announced the  
Agricultural Genetics Com-  
pany, its second important  
biotechnology venture.

The AGC will eventually  
receive about £15m in start-up  
funds. The three main founding  
shareholders the BTG and two  
private sector investors, Ultra-  
mar and Advent Technol-  
ogy-expect to put in nearly £3m  
each; and the remaining £6m or  
£7m will be sought later from  
new private sector partners.

The new company has  
already been referred to as  
"Celltech's country cousin"  
because its relationship with the

Agricultural Research Council  
(ARC) is very similar to  
Celltech's with the Medical  
Research Council. The ARC  
will have first option to exploit  
all ARC research in its three  
priority fields: non-con-  
ventional plant breeding (including  
genetic engineering of crops),  
microbial inoculants, and  
biological control of pests.

Details of AGC's role and  
finances had leaked extensively  
to the press over the last few  
months, as the BTG negotiated  
the final touches to the arrange-  
ments. The main news at  
yesterday's launch was the  
identity of the company's chief  
executive - Dr Roger Gilmore.

Dr Gilmore is a 41-year-old  
Scottish biochemist and micro-  
biologist, who has been lured  
back from the United States to  
take charge of AGC. For the  
past four years he has run  
Griffith Laboratories, a success-  
ful food technology company  
based in Chicago, which record-  
ed sales of \$110m (about £72m)  
last year. He will have a  
personal stake in the company,  
in addition to the shares held by  
the three institutional investors,  
and so will Dr Alan Robertson,  
AGC's non-executive chairman.

Dr Robertson, who is 62,  
retired from the main board of  
ICI last year. He had been  
responsible for seven years for

overseeing ICI's £1,000m sales  
of agricultural products.

Ulramar sees AGC as a  
promising diversification away  
from its main business, oil.  
Advent is one of the most active  
British-based venture capital  
funds specializing in high  
technology investments.

The founding shareholders  
have subscribed a total of only  
£700,000 now. Their main  
contributions will come when  
Dr Gilmore and the board have  
prepared a corporate plan and  
recruited senior staff. The  
positions of technical director,  
marketing director and finance  
director are all open.

## City Editor's Comment

The pessimism of  
Mr Lawson

Conflicting economic  
statistics, ministerial state-  
ment and counter-statement over  
the past month or so have  
left Parliament, the City,  
and perhaps the Treasury  
too, in complete confusion  
over the true state of  
government finances.

Runaway monetary  
growth swollen by hefty  
borrowing by central  
government first gave the  
City collywobles as pun-  
dits predicted higher inter-  
est rates and massive sales  
of government stocks to  
mop up excess cash.

Summer  
forecast

The Chancellor's emer-  
gency package to slice  
£500m off public spending  
and raise a further £500m  
through asset sales sug-  
gested that the City's fears  
were indeed shared by the  
Treasury.

Mr Lawson said his  
package was designed to  
bring spending back closer  
to target. Published figures  
showed central government  
spending in the first quarter  
of 1983-84 running more  
than £3,000m over plans at  
an annual rate.

The Treasury's unpub-  
lished summer forecast  
suggested public sector  
borrowing could top  
£11,000m this year,  
£3,000m above the £8,200m  
budget target.

Yet hardly had Mr  
Lawson's statement been  
digested, than new figures  
on public borrowing for the  
first quarter (including  
loans to town halls and  
state industries from pri-  
vate sources) suggested he  
had acted too hastily. They  
showed the public sector  
borrowing requirement at a  
seasonally adjusted  
£1,900m, comfortably in-  
side the full-year target.

What is more, the critics  
argued, the Chancellor was  
foolish to act so early in the  
financial year when he  
could have no sensible  
means of judging what the  
PSBR will finally turn out

to be. In 1982-83, after all,  
the Treasury managed to  
underestimate it by  
£1,500m with only two  
weeks of the financial year  
left to go.

There must be a strong  
suspicion that the Chan-  
cellor has deliberately made  
use of pessimistic Treasury  
forecasts to put the fright-  
eners on his Cabinet  
colle



## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

## Nat West kicks off banking season

Concern over the international debt crisis and the need for provisions against both international and domestic banks have been key influences in the clearing banks for some time now.

The recent fears over whether all could patch up its finances with the International Monetary Fund under the sector on the stock market although a measure of it has now returned.

For debt provisions will still be a main focus of attention in the clearing bank report season, which begins today. Interim results from National Westminster followed Midland tomorrow, Lloyds Friday and Barclays next.

Analysts are expecting an increase in aggregate profits from the big four, and is expected to show the first significant improvement in a poor first half in 1982.

Bad-debt provisions are expected to be lower than in the second half of last year but still up on the first. Wood Gange is forecasting a rise of £33m in the first half of 1983 to £403m, and both Lloyds and de Zoete & Bevan set first-half provisions to be less than £470m.

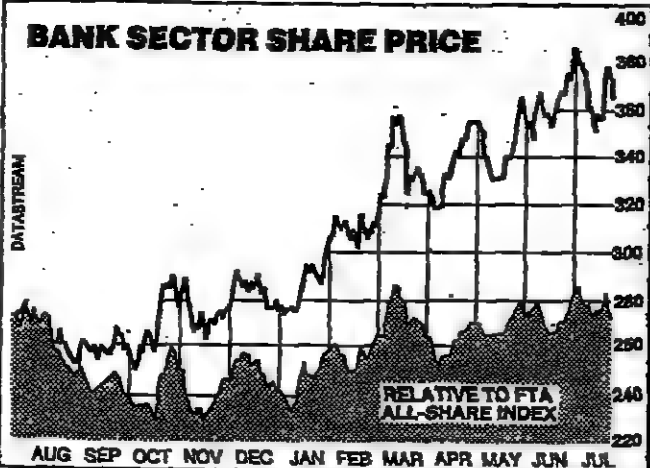
Nevertheless, pretax profits should still be up, with de Zoete & Bevan, for instance, forecasting an 11 per cent gain from £738m to £817m.

Provisions will remain an important factor in the second half of the year, although some analysts believe that the worst provisions could now be over. Bad-debt provisions could fall in the second half and bank profits could be helped significantly by lower provisions in 1984.

Looking into the future, questions also remain as to how well the banks can cope with other changes in their operating environment, such as the growing competition for savings and the likelihood of having to live with much lower interest rates than in the past.

A sustained period of high interest rates has led to a marked reduction in the proportion of sterling deposits drawn from current accounts, but the banks have taken steps to offset the loss of endowment profits by increasing charges for services. There are also some modest signs in recent months of a reversal in the trend away from current accounts.

The banks can also expect lower inflation to help towards containing the growth in internal costs.



## AAH

**AAH Holdings**  
Year to 31.3.83  
Pretax profit £3.4m (£2.6m)  
Turnover £485m (£428m)  
Net dividend 5.61p (5.2p)  
Share price 98p, up 1p. Yield 8.2%.

After the nasty dip in profits which during 1981-82 spoiled AAH's 14-year run of continuous improved results, last year was much healthier.

The colder spell in February and March after what until then had been a mild winter helped the fuel interests - through the joint company with the National Coal Board - and profits were only slightly down.

The solid fuel side produced £3.9m against £6.4m and oil fuel made £811,000 against £942,000, although bad debts were up.

The late winter weather was also comparatively dry, to the benefit of the building materials supply interests which doubled

profits from £1m to £2.2m. This trend has continued this year as private housing starts have risen.

The agricultural services business, which has local authority contracts for mowing grass and planting flower beds, also benefited from the same dry weather. Both agricultural services and building materials commonly make a loss during winter but proved very resilient this time round.

The black spots were the two engineering companies which turned in a £4,000 loss against profits of £206,000, but rationalization measures in the last quarter should cut losses. One company is on short time working.

The "miscellaneous" loss has been cut by two thirds to £113,000 but is largely the result of the re-allocation of head office expenses.

Once again the dividend has been increased. AAH is proud of its dividend record which has beaten inflation virtually every year.

This year should see profits back to at least the £9.8m made in 1980-81. The company stands to benefit from further privatization of local authority work, both through its agricultural services and the waste disposal business.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Unofficial prices:		Rubber in C's per ton	
Official turnover in figures		Coffee, sugar, wheat in pounds per cwt	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		Gas-oil in US per metric ton	
Settle in pounds per tray ounce			
Raffin Wolf & Co. Ltd. report			
WIRE HIGH GRADE			
12 months	1121.00-1122.00	RUBBER	807-00
6 months	1146.00-1146.00	Latex	806-00
3 months	2050.00	Dec	820-00
		Jan	820-00
		Feb	820-00
		Mar	820-00
		Apr	820-00
		May	820-00
		Jun	820-00
		Jul	820-00
		Aug	820-00
		Sep	820-00
		Oct	820-00
		Nov	820-00
		Dec	820-00
		Vol:	820-00
		Term:	820-00
		Very Steady	820-00
		COCA	820-00
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		Aug	1680-70
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## AMERICA'S CUP: BRITISH HOPES IN BALANCE

## Victory '83 engaged in crucial battle for survival

**HEALTH WARNING:**  
**DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH**



## RACING: FIRST DAY OF GOODWOOD

## Morse Pip can justify local Cup confidence

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Morse Pip is my selection to win the William Hill Stewards' Cup which, true to tradition, is the Goodwood's big first-day summer meeting. Morse Pip will be an enormously popular winner locally if he does succeed because he is trained within sight of the course by Syd Woodman who was Ryan Price's head lad for nine years before he decided to break away and train himself in East Lavant in 1969.

All the knowhow that he accrued working for Price at Findon has helped to see him established as one of the shrewdest men in the game today. So when he really fancies one of his runners it is time to sit up and take notice.

Woodman first told me that Morse Pip would be just the type to win the Stewards' Cup back in May. When I reminded him of that conversation yesterday and inquired how his Stewards' Cup runner was, he retorted: "What do you mean my Stewards' Cup runner - my Stewards' Cup winner?"

Morse Pip was alive and kicking and ran out loud and clear: "I have had this race in mind for all my season and I am convinced that we now have him at his peak at precisely the right time." You cannot get much better encouragement than that.

The stable felt that Morse Pip would have finished much closer than three lengths behind Melinda in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot if he had been drawn on the same side of the course as her. Now at four and five, respectively, they have been drawn right alongside one another and Woodman is more than hopeful that his horse will get his revenge.

At 16-1 he looks much better value than Melinda at five or six-one. At Royal Ascot Morse

Pip had nothing to race with when the Wokingham came to the boil, but with Amorous, Little Starchy and Expressly Yours all drawn low, besides Melinda, he will certainly not lack company this time. Woodman envisages Morse Pip being able to track the quick starting Melinda and cutting her down in the sixth and last furlong.

Melinda will be attempting to emulate Calibina who was the last to bring off the Wokingham - Stewards Cup double. But she will be meeting Morse Pip on 7lb worse terms than at Ascot.

Morse Pip will be ridden by Ernie Johnson who has few peers among lightweight jockeys. Amorous, who finished sixth in the race won by Morse Pip at Salisbury earlier this month, is far from harshly treated with 7st 12lb when one recalls the way he beat Little Starchy and Mummy's Pleasure at Lingfield in June.

Roman Ruler is another whose chance cannot be overruled, especially if you happen to fancy Morse Pip. It was he who ran my selection so close at Salisbury. Roman Ruler is trained by Bill Wightman who masterminded the triumph in this same race in 1965.

Michael Stoute, who will be represented by Autumn Sunset, is another trainer who has already sent out a Stewards' Cup winner once. His was Alphadamus who was basically responsible for getting him going on the path to fame and fortune in only his second year.

No matter how he fares with Autumn Sunset Willie Carson should not leave the course

empty-handed as he has a first-rate chance of winning the Gordon Stakes on Russian Roubles who looked a trifle unlucky at Royal Ascot when he came on the scene late to chase home Sharief Dancer.

With Sharief Dancer winning the Irish Derby and Hava Bladi, Adonijah and Hot Touch, who finished third, fourth and fifth, respectively, all running well in their subsequent races that form has worked out really well.

Russian Roubles has also won since then but his opposition in the Welsh Derby was anything but testing. With By Decree and John French in opposition now we will have another opportunity to assess the colt that John Dunlop rates so highly on form ground.

In the New Ham Maiden Fillies Stakes Carson will be hoping for better things from Satiette who finished only eighth at Newmarket in the race won by Desirable for which she started favourite. But here I prefer Refill whose strong run into fourth place behind Chapel Cottage in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket pointed to her doing even better over furlongs.

Paul Cook will ride Refill for Jan Baiding but he may also win the Oak Tree Stakes for the same stable, on Silverdip, whose two victories this season have been over this distance. It is about this time of the year that Henry Cecil's horses blossom in tune with the considerable array of colourful garments that the daisies, wisps, ever the sun shines, and Precocious will be long odds on to give the master of Warren Place a good start to the meeting by winning the Molecomb Stakes.

STATE OF GOODWOOD: Good to firm. Refill, Firm. Tomorrow: Good to firm, straight course; Firm, on round course.



Russian Roubles: favoured by the fast conditions

## Apprentices' incentive

A new European apprentice championship, featuring the leading apprentice jockeys from eight countries, and based on a "grand prix" with all the competitors riding against each other in 12 special races in each of the eight countries, is to be launched later this year under sponsorship of Long John Scotch Whisky, Dick Hilder writes.

The first race of the series will be held at Phoenix Park on October 1, with the climax at Doncaster on November 5 with two races a limited

handicap and a condition race. The continental rounds will be held in Denmark, Sweden, Spain, France, Italy and Germany.

The winner will receive the Long John Scotch Whisky award, a trophy and an all-expenses paid working trip to a leading Australian stable. A pilot scheme was operated in a restricted form in France, Italy and Germany last year which was won by Billy Nerves from David Parnell Ireland. As a prize they both spent a month in New Zealand on a working holiday.

## Skillings breaks leg

The jockey Jack Skillings broke his right leg when his mount Sweet Savage fell at Newcastle yesterday. Skillings fractured the leg when Sweet Savage dived through the running rail at halfway in the Boulmer Selling Handicap. The horse, thought to have suffered a heart attack, died a few minutes later.

● The Levy Board wants "middle order" races to get more support from racecourses in 1984. Sir Ian Topley, announcing the board's £10,643 million prize money scheme for next year, said: "We have increased the basic daily rate for all courses. And we are urging them to use this money to boost middle order races. These are the races which we and the industry believe should be increased in value."

## Bath results

Going hand  
2.15 DAINTEST STAKES (2-y-o colts; 5.15) 10/1  
SPARKLING SONG b f by Sparler - Son of Gold (Penny) 5-7. T. Quinn 10/1  
Browns Way 10/1. J. Stanger 10/1  
2.40 RISSINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens; 10/1)  
WATER MOCCASIN b f by Topas - Son of Bold Black 10/1. J. Stanger 10/1  
2.50 RISSINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens; 10/1)  
WATER MOCCASIN b f by Topas - Son of Bold Black 10/1. J. Stanger 10/1

3.15 TOTE CREDIT HANDICAP (2-y-o colts; 10/1)  
YOUNG INCA b f by Young Emperor - Sunny Eyes (B. Brown) 10/1. J. Stanger 10/1  
3.40 RISSINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens; 10/1)  
WATER MOCCASIN b f by Topas - Son of Bold Black 10/1. J. Stanger 10/1

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## Samaranch: Soviet boycott 'unlikely'

Moscow (AP) - The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, says the Soviet Union is unlikely to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics if NATO deploys new American missiles in Europe.

"I know the Soviet Union and I know sports in this country," Mr Samaranch, a former ambassador in Moscow for his native Spain, said at a Moscow news conference. "I know the word boycott does not exist in the Soviet Union."

"I also know very well that the Soviet Union always maintains that it is essential not to let politics mix with sport. Such interference is strongly objected to by the USSR and I believe that a strong team of the USSR as well as of other countries can participate in this international sporting festival of youth."

Mr Samaranch conceded, however, that "the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement depend to a considerable degree on the political situation" and said that the situation "might influence negatively" the 1984 Games.

Reports from Los Angeles last week quoted the IOC director, Monique Berlioux, as saying she and Mr Samaranch feared a Soviet boycott if American missiles are deployed in Europe later this year.

Mr Samaranch was in the Soviet capital for the opening of the eighth Soviet Olympic committee, a leading Soviet sports official, including the Soviet Olympic Committee chairman, Marat Gaisin.

Answering other questions from Soviet and foreign reporters, Mr Samaranch said:

● That the IOC would help all national Olympic committees by early next year.

● That "four or five" new countries would be accepted into the Olympic movement by the IOC when it meets at the winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, early next year.

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Back in the USSR: Olympic answers from Samaranch

paying the expenses of six athletes per country entered in the 1984 Los Angeles Games and paying costs for 1,000 judges and referees.

● That chess, highly popular in the Soviet Union, was unlikely ever to become more than a "demonstration sport" at the Olympics.

● That a commission to study after the 1984 Games would be likely to streamline their programme, but without "major radical change".

● That a request to send a commission to South Africa with a view to reviving that country's 1971 expulsion from the IOC would be considered only after the 1984 Olympics.

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# Legal Appointments also on page 22

## Assistant Solicitor, Hong Kong

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited is an Asian Pacific Company based in Hong Kong active in trading, construction, financial services, marketing, shipping and property. Another Assistant Solicitor is required to fill a vacancy in the Corporate Legal Department to assist the Solicitor in charge in all aspects of commercial and company law and to assist generally in a variety of other legal matters arising from the activities of the Company.

The successful applicant will have at least one year's post qualification experience with an internationally orientated firm of solicitors and should have had some experience of joint venture documentation. Business acumen, initiative and an ability to liaise at all levels within the Group are of primary importance.

An attractive salary, a range of benefits appropriate to a major international company and excellent working conditions are offered.

Please apply in writing with full career details to Miss Irene Degutis, Manager, International Staff Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 130 Minories, London EC3N 1NS.



Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited

## Rural Devon

Well established 4 partner firm with two offices require an all round solicitor for their Okehampton office.

Three of the partners are around 40 and someone in their mid-twenties is sought. Ideally the successful applicant will want to run his/her own office as we are intent on future expansion.

We are flexible over salary and benefits and would expect the right person to know what he wants.

Applications please to:

Anthony Spiers,  
Peter Peter & Sons,  
1 Queen Street,  
Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8AZ

Field Fisher & Martineau

## Conveyancing

Field Fisher & Martineau wish to recruit - 1. A Solicitor with a minimum of 5 years' post qualification experience in the commercial property field to assist partners acting for public company and institutional clients.

2. A Solicitor with a minimum of 3 years' post qualification experience in the field of substantial residential conveyancing leasehold & freehold to assist partners acting for both private and institutional clients.

Please apply in writing with full CV, stating for which position you are applying to

Field Fisher & Martineau

(Ref NBM)

Lincoln House,

296/302 High Holborn,

London, WC1V 7JL

## Shipping Solicitors

Expanding firm of Solicitors specialising in shipping law have two vacancies for recently admitted solicitors or barristers prepared to qualify. The work is varied and covers all aspects of Maritime Law. There will be an opportunity for foreign travel.

The salary is negotiable and will reflect the experience and ability of the successful candidates.

Outstanding career prospects exist for hard-working, ambitious candidates.

Please write in confidence with full C.V. to

THE STAFF PARTNER,  
BOBROCK & COMPANY,  
50 FLEET STREET, LONDON, EC4A 3YJ

## HONG KONG

### LITIGATION

Substantial firm with 10 interview, in London and of July/early August, solicitors with one to three years experience of litigation opportunity to include some of two or more of the following: banking, general commercial, insurance and matrimonial. This leading practice offers a good competitive remuneration package.

If you are interested in working in Hong Kong contact Reuter Simkin for further details. Tel: 01-405 6852, Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Telex: 804064.

Reuter Simkin

## GROUP SOLICITOR £35-40,000

A well established and progressive property development and building group based in North London specialising in commercial development and with a small residential portfolio wish to appoint a Group Solicitor.

The Group have an "in-house" philosophy with Solicitors, Architects, Structural Engineers and full supporting technical and administration staff employed directly. All building works are undertaken by a wholly owned subsidiary.

A Group Solicitor is sought to head the legal department presently consisting of three solicitors with supporting staff. He/she will report directly to the main board of the publicly quoted holding company and be responsible for the control and direction of the legal department and all the legal functions of the Group.

The appointed solicitor will have at least 10 years post admission experience in commercial property law, particularly in the fields of commercial development, planning law, commercial leases, financing agreements and sales to institutions. He/she should also have general experience in contract and building law, litigation and employment law.

In addition to the salary as indicated above, an attractive benefit package including car is offered.

To apply for the above appointment, send your curriculum vitae or telephone/write for an application form quoting Ref: C.77 to Reuter Simkin Ltd, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE, Tel: 01-405 6852.

Reuter Simkin

### Law Publishing

## Excellent Editorial Opportunity

### Taxation & Business Law

CCH Editions Limited, the UK branch of an international law publisher, offers an excellent career opportunity to an innovative lawyer well qualified in taxation and with a good understanding of business law generally. Creativity, the ability to present information in a clear, straight-forward manner and willingness to accept new ideas and approaches in law publishing are as important as formal qualifications.

Excellent salary and pleasant working conditions are offered at modern premises in Bicester, Oxfordshire. OX6 0XD.

Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience to the address below. Include phone number for easy contact where possible.

The Managing Editor, CCH Editions Limited,  
Telford Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire.



## Commercial Lawyer North West London

John Laing is one of the largest U.K. based civil engineering and building contractors with substantial overseas interests in Europe and the Middle East. We have a well established legal service based at our Head Office in Mill Hill where we can offer a challenging opportunity to an experienced commercial lawyer seeking career advancement in industry.

Responsibilities will include preparation and negotiation of a variety of commercial contracts including loan and joint venture agreements, advising the Laing group on company law, provision of assistance with litigation together with general legal advice in respect of projects in the U.K. and overseas.

Candidates, probably aged 30-35, should have at least three years' post qualification experience in industry and be willing to work in a "team" environment.

An attractive remuneration package including company car will be offered. Generous benefits include 5 weeks' annual holiday.

Please write with brief details of experience, or telephone for an application form, to:  
D.C. Madden, Personnel Manager,  
John Laing Services Limited, Page  
Street, Mill Hill, London NW7 2ER.  
01-906 5202.

LAING

### THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION

34 PARK STREET LONDON W1Y 3PF

## Two Young Lawyers Required

### (1) Assistant Secretary (European) - Salary about £11,500

To work with the Secretary of the European Committee on EEC matters that are or might be of relevance to building societies. The post is of particular relevance to a barrister or solicitor aged about 30 having some form of EEC background and a good working knowledge of German and/or French. For further details, write to Mr Shears.

### (2) Legal Officer (Practice) - Salary about £9,000

To work with the Head of Legal Services on a wide range of matters of concern to building societies. The post envisages a barrister or solicitor, with a law degree, of about 24 or 25 preferably with some experience in private practice or with a local or public authority. For further details write to the Head of Legal Services.

Both posts carry with them a good pension and a mortgage interest allowance.

## P B SPARK & CO

a three partner firm which practises mainly in the company and commercial fields, with some emphasis on intellectual property and computer work, conducts litigation in these areas and also has a small private client department

### REQUIRES

two recently qualified solicitors, who have spent at least one year, either during articles or subsequently, in the commercial or tax departments of substantial City, Holborn, or Westminster firms, to assist the partners and expand the existing practice.

Apply in writing to Peter Spark,  
P B SPARK & CO,  
9 Staple Inn, London WC1V 7QQ

## NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Able and industrious solicitor required for busy two partner practice to handle general work. Attractive prospects for suitable Applicant.

Please apply with full C.V. to Box 1296 H The Times  
or Tel (0463) 581732 after 5pm.

## Assistant Contracts Co-ordinator LINCOLNSHIRE

Conoco is one of the world's leading energy companies and part of Du Pont, a unique natural resource, high technology enterprise ranking amongst the 100 largest industrial corporations in the world. Our commitment in the UK involves our most intensive investment outside the United States.

Our operations in the North Sea have been a continuous record of success and innovation, built on such projects as Viding, Hutton and Hutton. Future plans include onshore exploration in Southern England.

We are an energetic, young and fast-moving organisation who can offer you the opportunity to become part of not only the biggest growth industry in the UK, but one of the most successful, progressive companies within this industry.

CONOCO

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED

We have an excellent opportunity for a contracts professional to join the Administrative Services Department of our Southern Operations. These operations provide 10% of the country's gas and comprise North Sea production facilities, a gas processing plant at Mablethorpe, a supply base at Great Yarmouth and extensive on/offshore exploration activity.

You will assist with the formulation and administration of our numerous contractual requirements. You should be a graduate with considerable experience of commercial contracts generally, ideally in the petrochemical industry. You should also have experience and an interest in general administration.

An attractive salary is offered, together with a comprehensive benefits package including a non-contributory pension scheme and relocation assistance to the Mablethorpe area, where appropriate.

Please write or telephone - 9am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday - for an application form to: Paul Tock, Personnel Officer, Conoco (UK) Ltd., Viking Gas Terminal, Mablethorpe, Lincs. LN12 1NQ. Tel: Mablethorpe (05213) 3553 ext. 188.

The Energy Company

## Young Lawyer £8,000-£10,000

Forward Trust Group, the finance house arm of the Midland Bank Group requires a young solicitor (or possibly barrister) as the fourth member of its Legal Department in Birmingham. The work is interesting and varied and often involves working alongside colleagues in other disciplines. It also offers the opportunity to develop expertise in the fields of commercial, contract and banking law. Debt collection is not involved.

The successful applicant will have a good academic background. He or she is also likely to have good drafting ability, a capacity for hard work and the ability to work as part of a team. Whilst 2 years' qualified experience would be preferred, newly qualified applicants will be considered.

The successful applicant will probably work under

supervision in the initial stages but will be expected to accept greater responsibility as he or she progresses.

The initial salary will be related to age and experience, within the range indicated above with regular reviews allowing for increases to well in excess of £10,000 p.a. In addition it is anticipated that the successful applicant will progress to a higher salary scale after 24 months. Benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme. Consideration will be given to assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate.

To apply please write to: R.G. Hurdman, Personnel Manager, at Forward Trust Group Limited, Forward Trust House, 12 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1QZ.



FORWARD TRUST GROUP  
A member of Midland Bank Group

## Corporate Legal Adviser

Oil industry London

A major international oil company seeks a graduate solicitor or lawyer to join the senior management team located at its London headquarters.

You will provide counsel on wide-ranging legal and commercial issues connected with the international oil industry, including pricing and product strategy, property, drafting of contracts, acquisitions and divestments, and employee relations.

You must have in-depth post-qualification experience with an international company or

practice operating within the oil industry or in one closely related to it. Personally well-organised, you are diplomatic with well-developed communications skills. Familiarity with EEC law would be an advantage.

A very substantial remuneration and executive benefits package is designed to attract candidates of the highest calibre.

Please send full cv to our Security Manager listing any companies to which it should not be sent. Ref: E2873/TT.

PA

PA Advertising

Hyde Park House, 6th Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.  
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

### WEST MIDLANDS

#### LITIGATION

Assistant Solicitor required for Criminal, Matrimonial and some Civil Litigation.

Please apply to:

Staff Partner

W. Douglas Clark, Brooks & Co.

2 Lombard Street West,

West Bromwich,

B70 8EH

MEMO to solicitors: For the week and one day only, 1983, we have been instructed with negotiations from the following requirements: Conveyancing, Commercial, Criminal, Family, Insurance, Personal Injury, Property, Tax, Trust and Probate, and Litigation. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a law degree, and will be required to undertake a period of training in the firm. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send full cv to our Security Manager listing any companies to which it should not be sent. Ref: E2873/TT.

OUT OF TOWN: We have current vacancies in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Peterborough, Reading, Southampton, Swansea, Telford, Torquay, Walsley, Warrington, and Wolverhampton. For further details, please contact: 01-235 6060.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR: Qual for senior post in good city firm. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Please apply to: 01-235 6060.

LOCUM SOLICITOR in London at Home Counties and surrounding areas. Salary £10,000-£12,000. Please apply to: 01-235 6060.

PROOF READER/Checker: good experience for legal documents. £30,000-£35,000. Please apply to: 01-235 6060.

LEGAL SECRETARY: good experience for legal documents. £20,000-£25,000. Please apply to: 01-235 6060.

## RIGHTS MANAGER

### THAMES TELEVISION INTERNATIONAL

Thames International is the overseas division of Thames Television, handling programme sales worldwide, as well as publishing, merchandising, home video and the sale of format rights.

The Rights Manager has the commercial responsibility for negotiating, managing and protecting the rights controlled by the Company. He or she is the main point of contact with the parent Company's Contracts Department and provides an advice and information service to sales executives.

The successful candidate should have a legal qualification and should ideally have experience of the communications industry.

Thames is an equal opportunity employer and this vacancy is open to all male or female candidates regardless of national/ethnic origin and marital status.

Please send a full c.v. no later than Monday 1 August 1983, to:-



Peter Fiske,  
Personnel Officer,  
Thames Television Limited,  
149 Tottenham Court Road,  
London W1P 9LL



## PERSONAL COLUMNS

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

## HIGH SEASON HOLIDAY BARGAINS

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## RENTALS

## ST PETER'S SQUARE, W6

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## Legal Appointments

## Legal Assistant

## Trade Association

## London

## A Legal Assistant to the Director of Legal Services

## is required at the Head Office of the Motor Agents

## Association in London.

## He or She will give advice to Association members

## and staff on the conduct of motor trade business,

## will research legal problems, interpret Government

## and EEC regulations and prepare reports.

## Applicants should hold a formal legal qualification

## with a sound knowledge of commercial and consumer

## law. Recent graduates will be considered.

## Competitive salary, pension scheme; 25 days holiday.

## Written applications to: Mr D J Birch, Motor Agents

## Association, 201 Great Portland Street, W1M 6AS.

## SOUTH GLAMORGAN MAGISTRATES' COURT COMMITTEE

## CARDIFF MAGISTRATES COURT

## Two posts of Court Clerk

## Grade CC/PAD 4-10

## Applications are invited from persons qualified in accordance with

## the Judicial Office (Conditions of Appointment) Rules 1973, for two

## posts of Court Clerk in the Cardiff Magistrates' Courts. The persons

## appointed will be expected to take all types of cases, however complex,

## and to be available for duty on all days of the week, including

## bank holidays. The posts will be subject to the conditions of service of the J.O. for

## Magistrates' Courts and the salary will be paid on two points on the

## CC/PAD scale 4-10 (22,375 - 21,020). Assistance with removal expenses and

## conveyancing fees will be paid in appropriate cases. Applications in writing stating age, experience and qualifications

## together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach the

## undersecretary not later than 31st August 1983.

## MICHAEL J. HEAP

## Clark to the Committee.

## LAW COURTS

## CARDIFF C71 3NL

## RUSTONS &amp; LLOYD

## Newmarket

## seeks

## SOLICITOR

## with Commercial and Taxation experience.

## Interest in bloodstock desirable

## but not essential.

## Apply in writing to D H T Day

## THE LAW SOCIETY

## LAW GRADUATE

## The Legal Services Office, Legal Aid requires a hard working graduate, preferably

## in law, or with other legal experience. A knowledge of solicitor office practice

## would be an advantage.

## This post involves a high level of administrative work which includes maintenance

## of records, monitoring attendance, ensuring that documents are up to date and

## general research in connection with the administration of legal aid.

## Training will be given to the successful applicant who must be flexible in

## approach, to learn and undertake new tasks. Ability to produce reports, correspondence effectively at all levels and handle a large volume of administrative

## work in a methodical and efficient way is essential.

## A minimum annual salary range £4,000 - £4,800 (including London weighting)

## rising by annual increments to a maximum of £7,197. Conditions include 23 days

## annual leave, contributory pension scheme and staff restaurant. Season ticket loan

## scheme after six months service.

## Write giving details of age, education, experience and salary required to The

## Personnel Office, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL by

## 30th August 1983.

## CHISLEHURST

## KENT

## STONEHAM LANGTON AND PASSMORE

## require litigation solicitor with preferably 3 years experience for

## their busy branch office who is prepared to undertake all aspects

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